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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 21

Section 1

April 24, 1935

VITAMIN STUDIES

The discovery that adults and elderly persons need vitamins more than children, and furthermore need an uninterrupted supply, was reported yesterday at the Chemical Industries Tercentenary meeting of the American Chemical Society. Prof. Arthur H. Smith of Yale University and Dr. A. U. Orten said studies of vitamin A had been directed toward its effect on the very young. The present study was undertaken to determine what happens when vitamin A is not absent but only slightly deficient, over long periods, as might readily happen when adults' rations become low in vitamin content. In the same field, Dr. Walter H. Eddy, professor of physiological chemistry at Columbia University, declared the "job of real importance to be undertaken at once is a compilation of tables of vitamin values so the consumer may know how much is enough of any vitamin; as well as knowing that vitamin need is a matter of continuous day-to-day supply, a matter of counting vitamins as we ask them to count calories." (New York Times.)

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

A Winnipeg report by the Canadian Press says operators on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange saw last night in the announcement of the Government Wheat Agency that it would take delivery of all May wheat futures purchased on the exchange a plan that will make possible stabilization of cash wheat prices as well as futures by the Federal Government. The announcement was made by John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian wheat pools. To grain traders and the man in the street the marketing of Canada's wheat crop holds the solution of one of the country's major ills. Mr. McFarland, acting for the Government Wheat Agency, has purchased wheat. He now proposes to press for actual delivery of all May wheat futures for which the government holds contracts, about 55,000,000 bushels.

1934 WORLD TRADE

A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says the value of world trade was only slightly less in 1934 than in 1933, according to the League of Nations monthly statistical bulletin, issued yesterday. In old gold dollars, world exports totaled \$11,364,000,000 against \$11,740,000,000 in 1933 and \$33,021,000,000 in 1929. Imports were \$12,011,000,000 against \$12,484,000,000 in 1933 and \$35,585,000,000 in 1929. Imports declined for every continent except Oceania and exports for all except Asia and the two Americas. The sharpest fall in imports was in those of the United States, which dropped from \$1,119,000,000 to \$975,000,000, while her exports also fell from \$1,279,000,000 to \$1,253,000,000.

Section 2

- Butter Establishing a definite system of regulation of the
Grading quality of creamery butter sold for domestic consumption
 in Alberta, Canada, new regulations of the federal dairy
branch, endorsed by legislation of the Alberta house, will come into ef-
fect May 1, it was announced recently by J. R. Sweeney, Alberta Dairy Com-
missioner, on word from Ottawa. The new regulations mean that every pound
of creamery butter sold in the province must carry, clearly marked on the
wrapper, the quality contained therein, the grade being indicated as "first
grade", "second grade", "third grade", and "no grade". Alberta was the
first province to endorse the new regulations. "The Alberta department is
heartily in accord with this policy," said Mr. Sweeney, "and I may say that
the creamery operators are readily falling into line, many of them already
indicating the grade marks on the higher grades." (Canadian Dairy and Ice
Cream Journal, Apr.)
- Congress, Without a record vote the Senate passed S. 2367, to
Apr. 22 create the Farmers Home Corporation (Bankhead bill). The
 House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amend-
ment H.R. 7593 to facilitate the extension of agricultural credit at lower
interest rates by providing for the issue of certain bank notes (H.Rept.743).
- Unemployment The total number of unemployed workers in March 1935
Estimate was 9,760,000, according to the regular monthly estimate of
 the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decrease
of 125,000, or 1.3 percent, from the preceding month, but an increase of
366,000, or 3.9 percent over March 1934. (Washington Post.)
- Food The Journal of the American Medical Association (Apr. 13)
Poisoning in an editorial on food poisoning, says: "...Staphylococcus
 products are not the only substances to be considered in food
poisoning. In a recent epidemic in Winona a green-producing streptococcus
was isolated as the causative agent. Twenty-five ^{cubic}centimeters of a sterile
filtrate of a culture of this organism, when fed to monkeys, caused symp-
toms identical with those caused by staphylococcus filtrates. The chemi-
cal nature of the toxic substance has not yet been clearly defined nor has
it been demonstrated to be a true toxin. It appears to be similar in
staphylococcus and streptococcus filtrates and is not limited to strains
obtained in cases of food poisoning. Filtrates from streptococcus cultures
of both alpha and beta types and from different origins are capable of
causing food poisoning. Indeed, the presence of this poison may account
for the gastro-intestinal symptoms in scarlet fever and other strepto-
coccic infections. Further investigation is necessary to ascertain the
exact chemical nature of the toxic substance. It is extracted by ether,
is unstable when heated with hundredth normal hydrochloric acid, does not
produce a positive skin reaction, and its effect is destroyed after cul-
tivation of the organism for several generations on artificial mediums..."

Grass in
the Diet

Grass as a substitute for spinach and carrots was recommended by C. F. Schnabel at the American Chemical Society meeting, especially for families who cannot afford green vegetables during a large portion of the year. He said the discovery had been made accidentally while working on a diet for hens that would increase egg production and lower the death rate in poultry. He found that young cereal grasses, such as oats, wheat, barley and rye, when cut prior to jointing in 20 days, had a biologic value from 200 to 500 percent greater than any of 20 common vegetables. The dried grass smells and tastes like malted milk, he said. (Press.)

Chinese

The experiment of appointing a health worker for every tiny hamlet in rural China is being tested by the National Health Administration, says Shanghai correspondence to the New York Times. Each health worker first undergoes a 10-day period of training and after that receives at least a weekly visit from the physician in charge of the nearest health station. The worker is to record births and deaths, vaccinate all persons in the village, reconstruct his own well as a model, give first aid, introduce patients to the nearest health station and act as a health extension agent. The training of midwives and nurses is being pressed forward, popular campaigns have been conducted "against the world's common enemy, the fly", and the testing of food and drugs purchased in the open market is being rapidly developed by the administration.

Frost

The Countryman (London) for April, in an article on potato-breeding experiment in the U.S.S.R., says in one paragraph: "A striking example of masked possibilities is afforded by the frost-resistant hybrids, obtained by Vesselovski and grown in severe conditions on the Murman coast. Frost resistance in potato haulms opens up new prospects, not only in extending the northern limits of potato cultivation and the limits of altitude but also in combating the annual losses from frost, both in spring and autumn. The Germans, who have followed the Soviet work carefully, have quite recently turned their attention to breeding for frost resistance. The Swedish expedition from Scalof was sent specially to get initial material resistant to frost. At our Institute of Plant Industry (in the U.S.S.R.) certain seedlings combine frost resistance with high yield and good agricultural qualities. Kovalenko's best seedlings

yielded up to 5 1/2 pounds per plant. There are also hybrids with high yield and starch content. A number of hybrids produced by the Leningrad Zonal Station have beaten all standards in yield."

N.Y. Wolves

The New York Conservation Department has enlisted the aid of hunters in ridding New York State of "timber wolves" and coyotes. Records of the department show that these animals have become more prevalent in the state in the last two years. Not only have they increased in numbers but so has the slaughter of desirable animals in state forests, the records show. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; cows good 7.75-10.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.50**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 116 1/8-117 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 114 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 109-113; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 113-128; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 104-107; Chi. 108³/₄; St. Louis 107; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 100¹/₂; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 81; No.2 rye, Minneap. 61-63; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 92¹/₂-94¹/₂; St. Louis 91-91¹/₂; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 89¹/₂-90¹/₄; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 90¹/₂-91 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 3/8-52 3/8; K.C. 51¹/₂-53¹/₂; Chi. 49; St. Louis 51; Choice malt-ing barley, Minneap. 107-110; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 95-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 68-69; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173³/₄-182³/₄.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7.50-\$8.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$2.65-\$3 per 50-pound sack in a few cities; rollers \$2.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$2.15-\$3 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$2.25-\$2.75 in the East. Louisiana Klondike strawberries sold at \$1.90-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales; \$1.57¹/₂-\$1.72¹/₂ f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes \$3-\$5.25 per 32-quart crate in a few cities; \$2.65-\$3.55 f.o.b. Chadbourn. New York, U.S. #1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Virginia Winesaps \$1.65 in Philadelphia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points, compared with the average of 7 markets yesterday, to 11.85 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.23¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.44¢; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32¹/₂¢; 91 Score, 32¹/₄¢; 90 Score, 32¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17¹/₄¢; Y.Americas, 17¹/₂¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27³/₄¢; Standards, 25¹/₂-25³/₄¢; Firsts, 24¹/₄-24¹/₂¢. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

** Woolled basis

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Vol. LVII, No. 22

Section 1

April 25, 1935

SILVER PRICE A proclamation by President Roosevelt raising the price at which the government will buy newly mined domestic silver to 77.5757 cents an ounce from the rate of 71.11 cents, which had been in effect since April 10, was issued last night by the Treasury. The action followed an advance yesterday in the world price of the metal to a level higher than that paid to domestic producers. (New York Times.)

RADIUM SUBSTITUTE Copper, made radio-active artificially, may possibly become a cheap substitute for costly radium, it was revealed yesterday at the National Academy of Sciences. This radio-active copper has been produced by Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence and his co-workers, E. M. McMillan and R. L. Thornton, of the University of California. It is deemed possible that the substance might be used in place of radium in medicine. It would be without radium's dangers, because a material artificially radio-active loses this quality, while radium continues active and becomes a health hazard if left in the body. (Washington Post.)

MIDWEST WEATHER The drought was broken yesterday over a wide area of the West, according to an Associated Press report from Denver. Some sections reported more moisture than at any time since the dry scourge started four years ago. Snow or rain reports came from Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas. Most of the dust belt, however, had nothing more promising than dark clouds.

FCA HEAD ON FARMING "There is striking improvement in the morale of the farmers of the nation, the outlook for agriculture is the best in years and the present situation justifies reasonable optimism," William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, reported yesterday in an address. "The Farm Credit Administration...", he said, "is considering credit problems from the farmer's point of view, realizing that he requires an entirely different kind of credit from that applicable to industry. It hopes to be able to aid in the stabilization of agriculture." (New York Times.)

CANADIAN TRADE Canada now ranks fifth among the nations of the world in export trade, according to the current business summary of the Bank of Montreal. It occupies ninth place in import trade and eighth place in total trade, the bank states. (New York Times.)

Section 2

USDA Plant

Exploration

The Christian Science Monitor (Apr. 18), in an editorial on the Department's search for drought-resistant plants in Turkestan and Russia, says: "...In a recent number of the Literary Digest, S. R. Winters writes interestingly of the effort, time and cost these governmental experiments involve. Adventure enters into the picture. Messrs. Westover and Enlow, in their search for these and other seeds, journeyed thousands of miles by train, airplane, on horseback and in motor cars, and more than a few hundred miles on foot...Some of the 1,800 varieties of seed these two explorers and others have collected for the United States Government will be planted in submarginal lands to restore their fertility and, at the same time, supply greatly needed grazing and pasture lands, but *Aristida pennata* is hoped to prove a potent weapon with which to fight the blight of land erosion. The devastating dust storms of recent months are largely the penalty many innocent sufferers are today paying for heedless and greedy exploitation in the past of the earth's rich resources, and all will fervently trust that this contribution from the deserts of the Orient will help restore the former abundant fertility of the plains of the West and the prosperity of sorely tried communities."

Demand for
Horses and
Mules

A press report from Chicago says the demand for horse and mules is more active this spring than at any time in the past 20 years, according to market officials, and prices are higher than at any time since the spring of 1920, when the slump in demand following the World War resulted in sharp declines in market quotations. The pick-up is national in scope, with prices higher than last spring by from 20 to 40 percent, according to leaders in the industry. Despite substantially increased tractor sales this year, the small farmer is reported to be buying horses instead of mechanical motive power. Another point mentioned by authorities is that with surplus feed and little excess cash some farmers are turning to horses allowing their gasoline-driven machinery to stand idle, particularly in the drought-stricken areas.

Water Vs.

Water Erosion

"Despite the gravity of the disaster to the areas swept by wind erosion this spring, and to some measure a year ago, it seems fair to call it an acute and exceptional condition, as compared to water erosion which is chronic and regular," says Agricultural Engineering (Apr.). "...That there is almost no wind erosion in the regions where terracing is widely practiced is to be explained mainly in terms of precipitation. But scattered observations, that suitably terraced spots in the wind-eroded regions stand out something like oases, are significant. To a degree, then, wind-erosion control is a matter of hydraulics, and to that degree is land reclamation as known in agricultural engineering. Also, with what may be provident coincidence, comes basin listing as discussed by Messrs. Shedd and Collins...Both as to surface roughness and moisture retention it holds promise as a weapon against wind erosion that should be fully explored and developed. These distinctly engineering expedients call for close cooperation with soil and plant scientists..."

Congress,
Apr. 23

The Senate continued debate on S. 2367, the Bankhead bill, to create the Farmers Home Corporation; yesterday's report that this bill had passed the Senate was in error.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 7054 to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion; this bill will now be sent to the President for approval.

Fertilizer
Exports Up

Exports of fertilizer materials from the United States during 1934 amounted to 1,307,049 tons, valued at \$12,543,000, an increase of 27 percent in quantity and 51 percent in value compared with 1933. Phosphate fertilizer materials ranked first in the fertilizer group with exports of 1,058,796 tons, an increase of 22 percent in quantity and 44 percent in value compared with 1933. Phosphate rock, the most important item in this group, accounted for 993,493 tons. Nitrogenous fertilizer materials ranked second with export shipments totaling 200,357, valued at \$4,940,000, an increase of 71 percent in quantity and 81 percent in value over 1933. (Press.)

"Alpha-amino-beta-
hydroxybutyric"

The discovery of a hitherto unknown protein material in food absolutely essential to growth and life, alpha-amino-beta-hydroxybutyric, was announced by Dr. William C. Rose of the University of Illinois to the Federation of American Societies of Experimental Biology. It is No. 22 in the list of the known amino acids in the proteins of the body and No. 8 in the list of those that have been shown to be necessary to life. Dr. Rose is of the opinion that this discovery will make it possible to determine which of the 22 amino acids present in proteins are necessary for life and which are non-essential. By the use of a diet carrying all, the amino acids may be dropped out one at a time and the effect of each upon growth accurately determined. This work is already in progress and will require possibly another two years for completion. After that has been done, Dr. Rose and his staff expect to determine the quantity of all the amino acids which are required for normal growth. It is probable, he thinks, that when such information has been obtained, it may prove to be of clinical value in that the essential amino acids may be administered intravenously to patients who, because of stomach ulcers or other illness, are unable to consume food in the normal fashion. (Science News Letter, Apr. 20.)

National
Wealth

The total national wealth of the United States amounted to 264.4 billion dollars in 1934, as compared with 237.2 billion in 1933 and with 226.7 billion in 1932, the low for the depression, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The national wealth in 1934 was thus 16.6 percent higher than in 1932, but it was 42.6 percent lower than the record high of 460.6 billion dollars in 1929. The peak reached by the national wealth in 1929 was chiefly due to credit inflation. (Press.)

Section 3.
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116-117; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 114-115; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -63 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 5/8-52 1/8; choice malting barley, Minneap. 107-109; No. 2 barley, Minneap. 67-68; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173-182.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7-\$8.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$2.15-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Laredo. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$2.25-\$2.75 in consuming centers. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type cabbage sold at \$1.75-\$2.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$3-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in city markets; auction sales \$2.50-\$3 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Louisiana stock \$2-\$2.75 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.90 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 11.83 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.07 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.42¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Wooled basis.

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Vol. LVII, No. 23

Section 1

April 26, 1935

AAA WHEAT PAYMENTS Millions of dollars to farmers and a big increase in the wheat crop was the interpretation given by AAA officials yesterday. In an important ruling, J. R. McCarl, Controller General, approved, in a letter to Secretary Wallace, the 1935 supplementary wheat contracts under which farmers will receive benefit payments without reducing acreage. This ruling, farm adjustment officials said, will release about \$30,000,000 to farmers, many of whom have suffered greatly from the drought and dust storms. Modification of the program also was expected to prevent a wheat shortage because of the drought. Officials forecast that from 900,000 to 2,300,000 additional acres will be planted, with a corresponding increase in production. (A.P.)

SILVER PRICES The rapid market rise yesterday in silver to within a fraction of a cent of the official American price, following the increase the night before in the government's price for newly mined domestic silver to 77.57 cents an ounce, failed to bring another advance yesterday in what the Treasury will pay. There was no indication as to whether or when the Treasury might raise again the figure. On the heels of the increase announced day before yesterday, the Chinese government renewed its protests against our silver purchase policy. (New York Times.)

GERMAN BARTER A Santiago (Chile) report to the New York Times says negotiations are under way between Berlin and Santiago for a deal whereby Germany may be able to get from that country a considerable amount of nitrate of soda by barter. The plan is to have the nitrate pay for 25 locomotives ordered from German makers in December.

A San Salvador cable to the New York Times says that 30 German automobiles, the first seen in that country, will be imported in exchange for Salvadorean coffee under the barter system by which Germany pays for imports with exports of German goods. It is reported that these cars will be sold at a considerably lower price than American ones, which are virtually the only cars used there now. El Salvador has approximately 10,000 automobiles licensed at present.

N.Y. EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE A permanent state system of unemployment insurance was created yesterday in New York State when Governor Lehman signed the Pyrne-Killgrew bill, establishing the new program. The Governor hailed the measure as a great step for the state. At the same time he sent a telegram to Senator Wagner in Washington, expressing hope for early enactment of a national unemployment insurance law. (New York Times.)

Section 2

The March of Chemistry "American chemists are celebrating this year what they look upon as the 300th anniversary of the founding of the chemical industry in the United States," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (Apr. 23). "...The science of chemistry and its irresistible march from the laboratory into the practical world is setting up new factors in the whole industrial equation which will demand increasing attention from everyone who expects to have even a cursory knowledge of what is happening to us and about us. Chemistry is creating new raw materials for manufacture in almost countless fields, some old, some new. It is bringing forward processes until lately only dreamed of by visionaries but now ready to the artisan's hand. Men fortunate enough to have some insight into what modern chemistry means--into the extraordinary strides it has made since war-time necessities gave it a sudden responsibility and an unprecedented opportunity--believe that the chemical industry will make a contribution to economic recovery in America during the next five years second to no other..."

Engineering in Agricultural Engineering (Apr.), commenting on the Pest Control report of the committee on pest control of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, says: "...This committee has shown vision in refusing to limit its subject matter to application of sprays or kindred chemical agents; instead it has broadened its approach to embrace every plausible form of physical influence. In the present state of knowledge many of the proposals may seem far-fetched. Yet electrocution of the codling moth, for example, has reached a degree of effectiveness and economy that is competitive with the old and presumably perfected processes of poisoning with arsenicals. The possibilities of electrostatic attraction, diathermic destruction and other seemingly weird phenomena are not to be dismissed but developed. Heat, too, is an agent in pest control which the committee deems worthy of serious study. Although a costly agent as then applied, its part in meeting the corn-borer invasion at its acute peak left lessons which should not be forgotten..."

Farm Produce A joint conference of representatives of agriculture, Conference industry and science will be held at Dearborn, Mich., May 7 and 8, Francis P. Garvan, president of Chemical Foundation, Inc., has announced. The purpose is to survey the variety of farm products which through organic chemistry can be transformed into raw materials usable in industry, and to develop a plan for the joint cooperation of agriculture, industry and science for promoting in orderly fashion an increasing use of American farm products in American industry. (Press.)

Chinese Trees More than 224,000,000 trees have been planted in China over an area embracing about 5,000,000 acres since the institution of National Arbor Day in 1930. Apart from forest trees ceremoniously planted on the five arbor days, agricultural stations and provincial and municipal authorities have planted on a large scale. (Press.)

Congress, By a vote of 45 to 38 the Senate recommit^{farm}ted the
Apr. 24 Bankhead/tenancy bill, S. 2367, to create the Farmers
Home Corporation, with instructions that it be reported
back to the Senate not later than May 12. The Senate Committee on Agri-
culture and Forestry reported out with amendments S. 1807, to amend the
agricultural adjustment act (S.Rept. 548).

Land Bank Farmers and their agencies owned 46.9 percent of the
Stock capital stock of the 12 Federal land banks on December 31,
1934, says Farm Credit Notes (Apr.). This may be compared
with the 32.8 percent owned by farmers and their agencies on June 30, 1933,
shortly after the huge refinancing program of the Federal land banks was
started. Farmers and their farmer-owned national farm loan associations
own more than half of the capital stock of the Omaha, Louisville, Houston,
Wichita and St. Louis Federal land banks.

Progesterone The story of the "better babies hormone", progesterone,
Hormone which you can get from soy beans if necessary, has been
issued by the American Chemical Society, says an Associated
Press report from New York. Progesterone is a reproduction hormone neces-
sary to expectant mothers, a chemical normally produced by the human body.
Dr. Willard M. Allen, University of Rochester, and Dr. O. Wintersteiner,
of Columbia University, isolated progesterone in pure crystalline form from
female pigs. Simultaneously with this feat, Prof. Adolf Butenandt, of
Danzig, and Dr. K. H. Slotta, of Breslau, produced the pure substance in
other ways. Butenandt's source was soy beans. He extracted the wax from
the beans. From this he re-created, artificially, by chemical synthesis,
the identical hormone that the human body manufactures for its mothers.

Wildlife in A Moscow report by Science Service says that wildlife
the U.S.S.R. conservation is being practised on a monumental scale in
established the U.S.S.R. The three largest wildlife sanctuaries thus
far/are on the peninsula of Kamchatka, in the mountainous region northwest
of Vladivostok, and in northeastern Russia proper. Each of these comprises
approximately a million hectares, or roughly 2,500,000 acres. There is
also a great sanctuary, about two-thirds the acreage of the three biggest,
in the high ranges of the Altai mountains in Siberia. A reserve designed
especially for the preservation of the rare mountain animals ibex and
chamois has been set aside in the northern Caucasus, where the animals
and plants of Europe and Asia meet.

German Aided by the Saar's return and the compensating effect
Exports of barter transactions, Germany was able to improve her
foreign trade balance during March sufficiently to achieve
an export surplus of 12,400,000 marks, compared with a total deficit of
162,000,000 marks during the first two months of the year. German exports
last month amounted to 365,200,000 marks, an increase of 21 percent compared
with February. For the first time in months Germany increased her imports
from the United States, particularly of cotton and metals. (New York Times.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 25--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.30; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.65-8.25**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $115\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $106\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis $106\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $97\frac{3}{4}$ -98; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $62\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $91\frac{1}{2}$ - $93\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 89 - $89\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $88\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 $7/8$ -52 $3/8$; K.C. $53\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 47-48 (Nom); St. Louis 50-51; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 107-109; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 95-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 66-69; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $174\frac{1}{2}$ - $183\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 95¢-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7-\$8 per double-head barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. North Carolina Klondike Strawberries ranged \$3-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in city markets; \$2.90-\$3.40 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2.25-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; few \$1.40-\$1.70 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties \$2.25-\$2.75 in city markets. New York U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City; Starks \$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 27 points from the previous close to 12.10 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 10.85 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 11.70 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 30 points to 11.65 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $28\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 24

Section 2

April 27, 1935

WORKS PROGRESS DIVISION

The machinery for the \$4,000,000,000 spending program designed to provide a job for every employable person on relief rolls was completed by President Roosevelt yesterday with the designation of Harry L. Hopkins as Administrator of the Works Progress Division. In his new assignment Mr. Hopkins will act as the President's eyes and ears in watching the progress of all efforts launched by the President in the job-providing endeavor, and supervise employment of the jobless and the purchase of supplies. (New York Times.)

WORLD SILVER

As the world silver price yesterday again spurted upward, reaching 81 cents an ounce in New York, the Treasury adopted a policy of watchful waiting before proclaiming a price for the white metal newly mined in this country higher than 77.57 cents, fixed on Wednesday. No explanation was given for the Treasury's failure to meet the new world price, but undoubtedly the grave disturbances which this country's silver program has caused in other countries, notably Mexico and China, made officials slow to act. (Washington Post.)

NEW DUST STORM

A Garden City report by the Associated Press says that out of the nation's arid dust bowl, passed up by rains which fell on nearly all sides, a new silt storm rolled slowly eastward yesterday. Suffocating clouds were churned up in western Kansas. Others visited a wide area of Oklahoma. The Texas Panhandle was affected. Iowa reported a light dust which settled rapidly. Eastern Nebraska also had slight discomfort.

RAILROADS* FUTURE

Confidence in the future of American railroads, modified by a warning that government ownership would be "disastrous", was voiced yesterday by Martin W. Clement, in his first interview since he became president of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday. He declared that the Pennsylvania Railroad was "not in politics", that the depression had made consolidation plans a dead issue for the time being and that the problem of buss and truck competition would be worked out satisfactorily in time, probably because of desire on the part of those rival carriers for "regulation as a matter of self-protection". (New York Times.)

FRB REPORT

Contrary to the usual seasonal increase, industrial production for March showed little change, the Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday, pointing out that its seasonally adjusted industrial production figure for the month was 88 percent of the 1923-25 average. The figure was 87 for March last year. (Press.)

Section 2

Business Robert Duncan, in an article on "Hiring Money Cheap" in
Borrowing Today (Apr. 27), says that "the long hesitation in business
 borrowing produced the phenomenon of the security which sold
on the markets for a higher price than the company could call it in and pay
it off. Within the last six weeks, there have been signs that this strange
period was coming to an end. Big corporations are beginning to replace
large funded debts with other debts at considerably lower figures. The
wages of money on long-term contract with industry have dropped to 5 1/2,
5 and 4 1/2 percent, and on land to 4 and 3 3/4 percent. The decline amounts
to as much as 25 percent. This is what the debtor corporations save in their
overhead. Thus, at long last, the dike against the rising tide of invest-
ment money appears to have broken. How much refunding is now to take place
is anybody's guess, but in Washington the opinion has been expressed that
a billion dollars' worth is in sight for the year...The rising tide of money
for refunding is at least the first step in the direction of the release of
money for industrial expansion. Compared with the situation of six months
ago, it is an important step forward..."

Congress, The Senate Committee on the Library reported out without
Apr. 25 amendment H.R. 6323 to provide for the custody of Federal
 proclamations, orders, regulations, notices and other docu-
ments, and for the prompt and uniform printing and distribution thereof.

Buffalo Grass Converting the large area of the Middle West which has
for Waste Land been denuded of its top soil by the series of recent unprece-
 dented dust storms into grass lands can be done, scientists
at the Chillicothe substation of the Texas Experiment Station state, by
sowing the land with wild buffalo grass which is indigenous to the region.
This plan has until now been considered impractical, due to the difficult
efforts to harvest the seed of this specie of grass. The problem has fin-
ally been solved by invention of a machine which performs the task of
gathering the seed of the buffalo grass, according to J. Roy Quinby, inventor,
superintendent of the substation, who said the seed of this grass is produced
in the branches of the runners and harvesting has been difficult. The machine which Mr. Quinby
has perfected will gather approximately 80 pounds of seed an acre. (Wall
Street Journal.)

Chain Store Iowa's drastic chain store tax bill was approved by the
Tax in Iowa legislature and sent to Governor Herring for signature, says
 a United Press report from Des Moines. The measure provides
for an occupational tax starting at \$5 on the second store of a china and
ending at \$155 per store on the 20th and all subsequent stores. An addi-
tional levy is provided on gross chain store receipts extending from \$25 on
the first \$50,000 to 10 percent on receipts of \$10,000,000 and more. Feed
and grain dealers, grain elevators and hotel chains were exempted.

Cream Tests H. L. Harris, University of Minnesota, reports in the
Country Gentleman (May) that dairy scientists have developed
two practical tests to aid creamerymen in spotting unwholesome or inferior
cream. "To detect sediment in cream, Dr. H. Macy and Dr. S. T. Coulter, of
the university, have worked out a simple test employing the same apparatus

that Federal inspectors use for the butter impurities test. The apparatus includes a filter funnel fitted to a flask that is connected with a suction pump, which maintains a partial vacuum in the flask. Either sweet or sour cream may be tested merely by diluting it and running it quickly through the filter. Sweet cream is diluted with hot water, while sour cream is diluted with a hot borax solution."

Science
Language

Benjamin C. Gruenberg, associate in science, American Association for Adult Education, writing in the May Scientific Monthly on "Science and the Layman", says in part:

"The language of specialists is of necessity a foreign language to the lay public. But as strange words become familiar, and especially as familiar words become embodied in this strange language, there is the constant danger of the reader or listener jumping to conclusions, drawing inferences, forming conceptions that are not within the intent of the speaker or writer. The progressive separation of the scientist's concerns and thoughts from those of the layman, coupled with the immediate relevance of many of the scientist's doings in our daily lives, has made it increasingly necessary to develop intermediaries who will translate the foreign language of the scientist as nearly as may be, into our common language and thought. It is not to be expected that the thought of the scientist can be converted into common thought; but certainly we must try to guard against the degradation of the common thought by divorcing it from science, the modern source of ^{authority in} so much of our common life."

Control of
Nature
Forecast

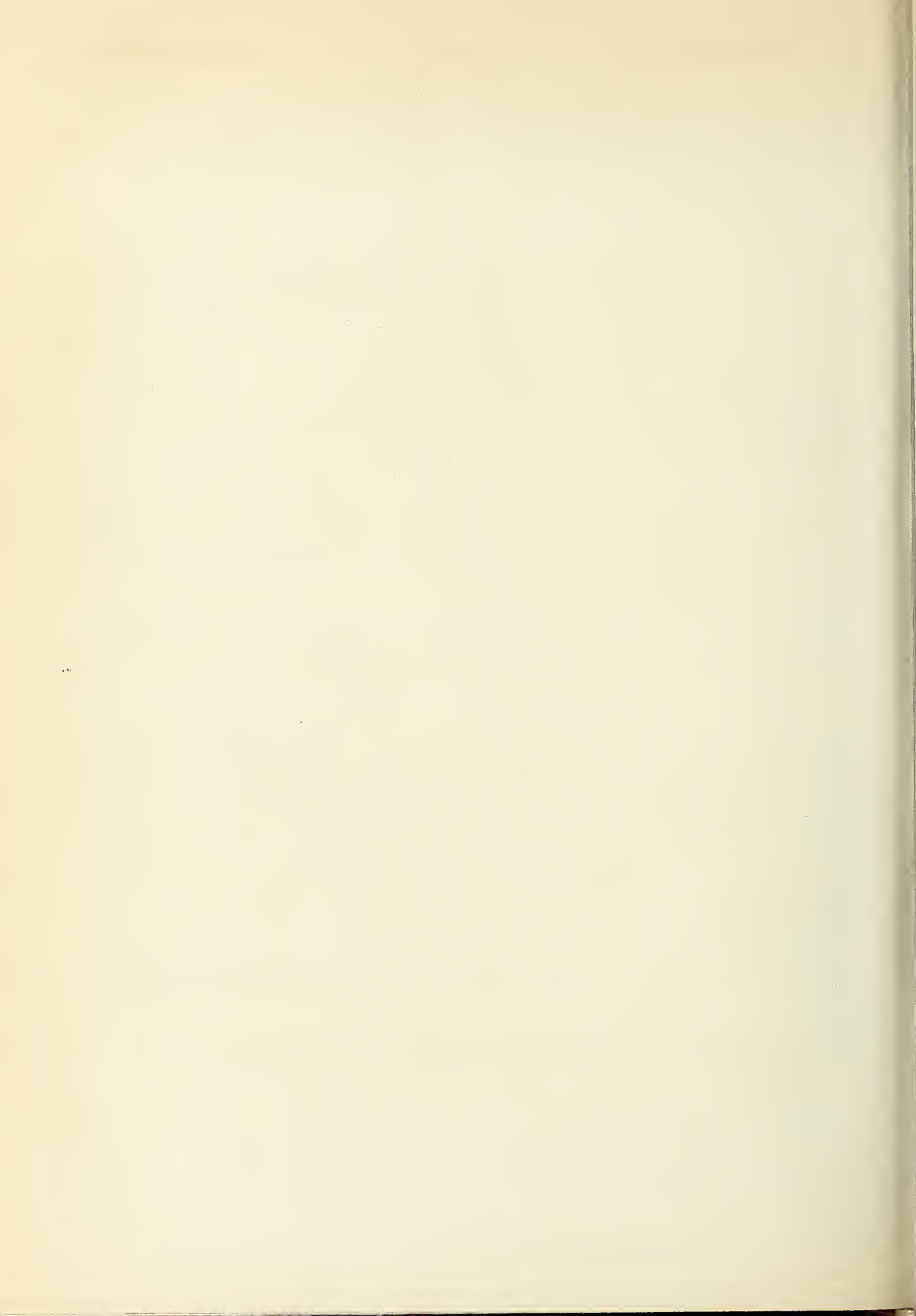
Eventual control over the forces of nature through successful research in the fields of physics and chemistry was forecast recently by Norris F. Hall, professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, in an address before

the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. If civilization endures, some day not too far distant will see a development of physico-chemical control over nature which will make "the grandiose pretensions of deluded alchemists seem cheap and tawdry in comparison", Professor Hall said. He reviewed the failure of the alchemists in centuries past to find a chemical reagent which would turn lead into gold, or "whose delicate virtue would give bodily health and happiness to all, and even hold at bay the grim reaper himself...If we cannot make diamonds or gold, at least we can make indigo and rubber, aspirin and bakelite. We can fill balloons with hydrogen and helium and build railroad trains of metals that will almost float on water...We can hear the dropping of a pin in Timbuctoo with the aid of a filament of ductile tungsten, or flash a picture across the Atlantic with a cesium hydride cell." (U. Wis. Press Bulletin, Apr. 17.)

Canadian
Gold Drive

A Canadian national drive for gold, with prospecting parties exploring every corner of the country, has been announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Mines,

W. A. Gordon. Nine hundred men, including university mining students, divided into 180 parties led by qualified geologists, will take the field this summer. They will search for the yellow metal in areas where favorable rock formations exist, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and far into the North. (A.P.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 25

Section 1

April 29, 1935

WORK RELIEF PROGRAM

Frank C. Walker, director of "clearing house" activities under the \$4,000,000,000 work relief program, requested Secretary Ickes yesterday to start taking applications for loans and grants immediately in the administration drive to put 3,500,000 unemployed on useful jobs within the shortest time. Mr. Ickes announced at once that for the first time in 14 months his organization was in a position to accept applications. These are to be made on the same basis as under the PWA program, but will be subject to revision when the new loan and grant arrangements and interest rates are decided upon. (New York Times.)

BRITISH SILVER

Lewis L. Nettleton in a London wireless to the New York Times says: "The boom in silver is attracting widespread attention. The price here is now the highest in 13 years. The current quotation of 36 1/4d an ounce compares with 12d, touched in 1931. The enormous speculative position in silver has been built throughout the world in recent months as a result of the American silver policy.

Bullion brokers here regard the market as highly dangerous, although at the time time they are pointing out that so long as the American Government continues its present policy a considerable further rise is not impossible...."

TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Senators Hale and White, Governor Brann and the Maine delegation in the House, together with prominent representatives of the textile industry in that state will be heard today in the first of a series of conferences on the cotton textile situation. Daily for the next two weeks groups from the various textile areas will appear to present testimony and give information designed to assist in the formulation of recommendations to the Cabinet committee, consisting of Secretary Roper, Chairman, and Secretaries Hull, Wallace and Perkins, all of whom are expected to attend the opening hearing. (New York Times.)

U.S.-NETHERLANDS TRADE PACT

Utilizing a mass of commodity statistics concerning every aspect of trade between the United States and the Netherlands, the trade agreements section of the State Department is drafting basic proposals for a new reciprocal trade pact. In Holland, trade experts are engaged in a similar survey. (A.P.)

Section 2

Timber C. Hartley Grattan, author of "They Didn't Spare the Exploitation Trees" in May Scribner's, says: "The road to ruin in our economy is often very profitable to those who engage in the destructive activities, much of the incidence of the disaster falling on those least able to hold the bag, and the government finally assuming the tedious and costly task of making the empty sack stand upright. One of the most striking illustrations of these dismal principles goes, in 'objective' circles, by the name of the Lake States Cut-Over Region, an area of 71,000,000 acres in the northern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The profit takers having gotten away with their swag, the bag-holders are now the subject of agitated scrutiny by assorted researchers seeking to find a way in which the government may, with some show of reason, make the sack produce at least subsistence. Originally covered with one of our celebrated, inexhaustible, national resources, trees fit for commercial lumber, the region is now almost denuded of the original stand, but, because of the perversities of social evolution and nature, farming, the expected step in the cycle of development, did not take up the slack. It did not for good and sufficient reasons. An account of the past and present of this region makes exceedingly unamusing but profitable reading, for by telling the story it is possible to illustrate to perfection how our affairs should not have been conducted. It is a tragedy of planlessness. As to the future, the choice is either the planned utilization of resources or the continued development of a rural slum of vast size. The story covers about a century of human activity..."

Vitamin K The discovery of a new vitamin, to be called K, is announced in the scientific weekly, Nature (London) by two workers in the Biochemical Institute of Copenhagen University, H. Dam and F. Schonheyder. It was found that chickens fed on a special diet developed deficiency disease, leading to changes in the gizzard and to anemia and hemorrhage. The disease was cured by a fat-soluble vitamin occurring in hog liver, hemp seed and certain vegetables such as tomatoes and kale and to less degree in many cereals. It is presumed these foodstuffs contain an essential vitamin in the absence of which deficiency disease sets in. The nature of this component and its role in animal and human pathology are under investigation. (New York Times.)

Bureau of An additional appropriation of \$225,000 for the Bureau Standards of Standards work in 1935-36 will be used chiefly for the Research employment of junior physicists and laboratory assistants, Dr. Briggs, director of the Bureau, has announced. "We are very short-handed and specially need trained laboratory assistants," he said. "For the last two years we have been operating on a budget less than one-half of what we had in 1932, but the demands have increased. For example, we have made thousands of tests of blankets and bedding material for the FERA. Assistance has been given the NRA in the development and selection of quality standards and safety standards for the various codes. Building material has been tested for the PWA and we have inspected electrical equipment for the TVA..."

Congress On April 26 the House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 6361 to amend the filled milk act (H.Rept. 796).

Mexican Road Eighteen thousand laborers are at work daily in the
Building construction of roads throughout Mexico, according to
 Jose Gonzalez, chief of the Department of National Highways.
He announced that the Department of Communications was stimulating road building to the utmost. Of the total, 8,000 men are working on the highway between Laredo, Texas, and Mexico, D.F., which President Lazaro Cardenas has promised will be completed before the end of this year. Senor Gonzalez said that some 1,860 miles of new roads were under construction at a cost to date of 19,000,000 pesos, in addition to which 12,500,000 pesos would be spent this year for their completion. He said that two years ago an average of 375 cars a day used the national highways, whereas now the average is 3,487. (New York Times.)

Canadian Plans to rehabilitate Saskatchewan's drought-hit areas
Drought Aid are divided into two sections, immediate and long term, says
 a Regina dispatch to the Wall Street Journal. The immediate plan is to replenish practically exhausted fodder supplies. To enable the farmer to do that, the Minister of Agriculture in the province is advising farmers to sow wheat if nothing else. The government is of the opinion that Saskatchewan's hard wheat country is good only for growing hard wheat and drought or no drought farmers of the hard wheat country must continue to harvest such wheat or discontinue farming and let the country go back to ranch land. The provincial government has not announced any definite long-term policy of rehabilitation so far, but it is understood any such policy would entail movement of farmers from marginal lands to better soil and the change in certain wheat areas to coarse grains. The federal government has announced a \$5,000,000 5-year rehabilitation plan which will cover the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Penn. Peach Peach-yellows disease was one of the most serious
Disease Campaign handicaps to the Pennsylvania peach grower until the
 state recently demonstrated its effective control, a report on this activity of the State Bureau of Plant Industry, indicates. In 1921 the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture began its annual inspection of peach orchards by experienced pathologists. All trees which showed evidence of the disease were marked to be removed soon by the owner of the orchard. This systematic inspection resulted in 287,000 trees being examined the first year, of which 17,000 were found to be infected and were removed. For 14 years this plan was faithfully pursued until, by 1934, the prevalence of the disease had been reduced so that instead of 1 in 25, only 1 in 1,200 trees inspected was found to be infected. A total of 514,279 trees were inspected in 1934 in 311 orchards located in 13 counties. Of these trees, only 421 were marked for removal because of evidence of the disease. (American Hortigraphs, May-June.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.30; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.85-8.50**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $120\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 112-116; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115-128; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104- $105\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $107-107\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $108\frac{3}{4}-109$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $98\frac{1}{2}-99$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61-63; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $92\frac{1}{2}-94$; St. Louis $90\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 $5/8$ -53 $1/8$; K.C. 52-55; Chi. 49; St. Louis 50- $50\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 107-109; fair to good malting, Minneap. 95-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 68-69; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $175\frac{1}{2}-184\frac{1}{2}$. Corn: No. 3 yellow, Chi. $89\frac{1}{4}-90$; St. Louis $89\frac{1}{2}-90$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $89\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom);.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.15 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7.00-7.50, few \$8.00 per double-head barrel in the East; \$6.00 f.o.b. Hastings. North Carolina Klondike Strawberries ranged \$3.00-5.12 per 32-quart crate in Eastern Markets; \$3.20-3.70 f.o.b. auction sales to growers at Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2.25-2.60 per 50-lb. sack in terminal markets; \$1.40-1.65 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties \$2.25-2.50 in city markets. New York U. S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.35-1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the designated markets advanced 20 points from the previous close to 12.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.06 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.85 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.80 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27-28\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $26\frac{1}{2}-26\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $25\frac{1}{2}-25\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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Vol. LVII, No. 26

Section 1

April 30, 1935

SILVER POLICY

The United States and Mexican governments last night concluded "mutually satisfactory" conversations on the American price-boosting silver policy, but details were closely guarded. Secretary Morgenthau announced there would be no change last night in 77.37 cents an ounce price the American Treasury is paying for newly mined domestic silver. With the world price for the metal slumping below this figure, a close watch was kept at the Treasury all day for some indication that the American price would be jumped up again. The world price last week reached a high of 81 cents. (A.P.)

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Secretary Ickes said yesterday that dirt would begin to fly soon on low-cost housing construction in New York, Chicago and 26 other cities, under public works plans approved prior to the enactment of the \$4,000,000,000 work relief program. At the same time the President's radio pledge to push the program spurred other Federal agencies, as well as representatives of states, to submit plans for their share of the responsibility of spending the appropriation before a year from next June. (New York Times.)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE HEARINGS

The Interstate Commerce Committee ended yesterday the last of three important hearings and prepared to press for action by this Congress on a group of public utility and transportation measures urged by President Roosevelt. The committee concluded its hearings on the bill abolishing public utility companies within five years and extending drastic Federal regulation to operating companies. Witnesses during the day reiterated opposition to the measure on the grounds that it was an invasion of state rights and promised to make regulation complex and conflicting. (A.P.)

CHEESE FUTURES

A Chicago report by the Associated Press says trading in the "world's only cheese futures market" will start tomorrow. At 9:20 a.m. the opening bell at the mercantile exchange will start this unique market on its way. Brokers will gather beneath a blackboard panel to make sales in this important farm commodity for delivery next winter. Chicago is natural "spot" for a cheese futures market where producers and dealers may "hedge" or insure their operations.

N.Y. WORKS PROGRAM

Two bills designed to put New York State in a position to participate in the \$4,800,000,000 works program of the Federal Government were signed yesterday by Governor Lehman. One measure will enable New York City and other municipalities to construct public works with Federal aid. The second bill creates the New York State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, which will seek \$50,000,000 from the Federal fund to provide special forms of relief in rural areas. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Curing Wells E. Hunt, animal husbandman, University of Maryland, in "Secret of Old Ham" in the Country Gentleman (May) "Old" Ham says: "Studies which we have been carrying on at the University of Maryland point the way to a short cut in producing that highly prized food product known as old ham...We have already gone far enough to know that the typical high quality developed in a well-cured two-year-old ham can be reached in two months to ten weeks by the new plan. Our experiments indicate that a temperature of about 107 or 108 degrees is very near ideal. Properly cured meat aged about two months at this temperature has the flavor and quality of a normal storage ham well over one year old. We are not prepared at this time to make public the full details of our results because public service patents are pending. But apparently the way is paved for cheapened production. One interesting corollary comes of these studies: the proper storage place is in the attic rather than in the cellar. While we have made no definite experiments testing this point, our results in the high-temperature chambers indicate that, stored up under a roof where the heat of the sun strikes through, hams should ripen into good quality long before the first summer is over..."

Nebraska T. R. Porter, in an Omaha report in the Chicago Journal Farmers of Commerce (Apr. 24) discusses rumors that Nebraska farmers are abandoning their farms because of dust storms. He says: "...In the last three months not a single 'mover's wagon' has been recorded as crossing the Missouri River bridge at Omaha en route east. But in those same months a single land agency in Omaha has sold more than 200 farms in all sections of Nebraska...Despite the dust storms these Nebraska farmers are making just about ten times as much on their 1935 winter wheat crop as they made in 1934...These same farmers instead of abandoning their land are stocking up on new farm implements and the farm manufacturing plants are far behind with their orders for the first time in a number of years. Retail sales on these farm implements out in the dust storm territory are running at least 50 percent ahead of last spring, with tractor sales as high as 100 percent ahead of the 1934 season. This condition shows plainly that these farmers intend staying on their farms and working them instead of abandoning them..."

Japanese Nature (London) for April 13 reviews a lecture on Population "Conflict and Cooperation, Economic and Political, in the Problems Pacific", by Frank Milner, New Zealand. Discussing Japan's growing population, the lecturer said: "Japan's population density is now 437 persons to the square mile, and though this is exceeded by Java, Belgium, England and Holland, the situation is complicated by the fact that only 16 percent of the land is arable. With 2,774 persons living on each square mile of such land--not a foot of land being wasted--Japan has reached the point of complete saturation. Half the farms are less than 1 1/2 acres in extent and three-quarters less than 2 1/2 acres. The Japanese are not an emigrating people and there are only about 635,000 living abroad. The only feasible solution of the basic population prob-

of Japan is the development of manufacture and trade, though inadequate resources of coal, iron ore, petroleum and other raw materials handicap her industrial expansion. Moreover, Manchuria cannot provide coal or iron ore of the type needed for Japanese blast furnaces. The shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy is far from complete and at present less than 10 percent of the population work in factories employing more than five persons..."

Chemistry and Building Creation by chemical science, of better and cheaper building materials is providing the basis for a new building boom, Prof. James R. Withrow of Ohio State University said in an address before the building industries symposium of the American Chemical Society. Other speakers described new discoveries. Waste products from mines have been turned into mineral wool for insulating buildings at negligible costs. Glues, immune to parasitic action, have been developed from sand. One told of the new rust-resisting compounds now made available to preserve steels and irons from the corrosion which has been a large factor of cost. Latex/^{index}insulations make possible the reduction of space needed for wiring and allow replacements to be made more conveniently. Manufacture of stone-like material in any degree of hardness, tinted in any shade, from power house waste has been attempted successfully. (Chicago Journal of Commerce (Apr. 23.)

Farm Real Estate "The farm real estate situation has improved," says an editorial in the Kansas City Star (Apr. 24). "Land is being purchased as an investment. Insurance companies have reentered the field of farm loans. Refinancing on the part of the government and of large industrial corporations at lower rates of interest is a factor in other fields. There is a tremendous amount of idle capital available for investment. Low earnings in industry and fear of further government regulations cause hesitation on the part of those who have funds to invest. There is a general feeling that land bought at current values is safe...There is every reason to expect a further appreciation in land values. Suburban or subsistence farms are in demand from workmen in the city who find it possible to lower their costs of living through the production of vegetables, poultry and dairy products and meat. Suburban farms which can be developed into attractive homes by those who have capital to invest and prefer the country to crowded conditions in the city have stimulated values within 20 to 25 miles of large centers of population..."

New State Credit Laws Farmers will save hundred of thousands of dollars this year as a result of new chattel mortgage laws and amendments enacted in 1934 and 1935 by 26 states, according to the Farm Credit Administration. One by one, state legislatures have passed new statutes clearing away the accumulated legal requirements and excessive fees connected with chattel mortgage procedure. In many states farmers are now paying fees of 25 to 50 cents for "filing" chattel mortgages compared to "recording" fees previously required running as high as \$5. The states which have enacted remedial legislation are: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and New Mexico. (FCA, No. 7-24.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.50; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.85-7.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 119 3/8-120 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 118 3/8-119 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 111 5/8-115 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115 5/8-124 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 105-106; Chi. 106 1/2-107 (Nom); St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 1/2; No. 2, Minneap. 58 1/2-60 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93-94 1/2; St. Louis 90; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 89-90; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 1/2 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 3/4-51 1/4; K.C. 51-54; Chi. 47-48 (Nom); St. Louis 49 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 107-109; fair to good malting, Minneap. 95-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 68-69; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 1/2-184 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$6.25-\$8 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; 48¢-51 1/2¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 52 1/2¢-55¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike strawberries sold at \$3.25-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; auction sales \$3.85-\$4.35 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Louisiana stock \$2.50-\$2.75 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.90-\$2.60 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.85 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$2.75 in Philadelphia. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.40-\$2.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in consuming centers. Mississippi Round type \$3-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in New York and \$3.65-\$3.75 in Chicago. New York McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 10.85 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.76 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 29 cents; 90 Score, 28 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 1/4-29 cents; Standards, 26 1/2-27 cents; Firsts, 25 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 27

Section 1

May 1, 1935

U.S.-FRENCH TARIFF PACT

An agreement to begin negotiation of a reciprocal tariff agreement with France and its colonies, dependencies and protectorates, other than Morocco, was announced yesterday by the State Department. Simultaneously to France was accorded for six months dating from April 1 the unconditional most-favored-nation benefits of the reciprocal tariff treaty with Belgium, which becomes operative today. Within that period it is hoped to have the agreement with France completed. (New York Times.)

TEXTILE HEARING

Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island yesterday sprang a surprise on the President's Cabinet committee investigating the cotton textile situation by suggesting wholesale changes within the industry itself to relieve distress. Devoting scant attention to the processing tax and the effect of Japanese imports, he proposed a strengthening of the NRA textile code, a works relief survey of obsolescence and the appointment of a Federal commission to bring about reorganization of the industry. (Washington Post.)

CCC EXPANSION PROGRAM

With plans already made for a tremendous expansion and spending program, the Civilian Conservation Corps received from the Treasury yesterday an assignment of \$190,000,000 in connection with the \$4,000,000,000 work relief program. A big part of this allotment will be used, according to Robert Fechner, director of the CCC, for the purchase of supplies and materials necessary in expanding the corps from 300,000 to 600,000 men. (New York Times.)

PHOTO EXHIBIT

The Leitz microscope company will have an exhibition of photographs at the Hall of Nations, Washington Hotel, May 6 and 7, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

CC HEAD ON NEW DEAL

Opening his valedictory message with the statement that the "growing spirit of criticism of new deal measures" was an evidence of real recovery and an indication that "the crisis in our American life is passing", President Henry I. Harriman, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, predicted that in one form or another the NIRA and the AAA would "become a permanent part of our economic policy". (New York Times.)

Section 2

David The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for April 13, in
Griffiths an obituary on Dr. David Griffiths, says: "...Griffiths
 did more than any other man to interest Americans in the
home production on a commercial scale of native and foreign bulbous plants.
He had devoted himself for many years past to the mass production of lilies
of every kind that could be induced to flourish in the United States. It
was on his advice and through his personal endeavor that the Department of
Agriculture established the Bellingham Experimental Bulb Testing Station
in Washington, and it was there he applied a method of rigorous
selection and elimination, and he was gradually evolving a remarkable series
of hybrids of the Californian group of lilies like *Lilium pardalinum*, *L.*
Parryi and *L. Humboldtii*. In his search for fine hybrids, Griffiths had
the interests of horticulture at heart more than those of pure science, and
his aim was the production of a series of hybrid lilies that should take a
permanent place in the gardens of the United States. The first batch of
these has already been issued and some have reached the hands of interested
individuals in this country; but Griffiths made no secret of the fact that
they are the forerunners of a finer set..."

Congress On April 29 the House passed H.J. Res. 258 to provide
 for certain state allotments under the cotton control act.
The House began debate on the banking bill, H.R.7617.

Chemical "To any one who still conceives the chemist as an
Wonders experimenter who boils, precipitates and otherwise manipu-
 lates strange solutions in misshapen glass vessels, the
voluminous press reports of the huge meeting held in New York City by the
American Chemical Society must have been a liberal education," says an
editorial in the New York Times (Apr. 28). "A thousand papers were read.
Even the most technical made it evident enough that chemistry is a vital
impetus in the onward march of mankind. It touches every human activity.
The chemists taught us that without them the world would stand industrially
still. They are everywhere now--in the factories as controllers of proc-
esses and products, in the hospitals as analysts of the body's fluids and
tissues, in the slaughterhouses as extractors of healing drugs from what
was once offal, in the petroleum refinery as the creators of new wealth,
in department stores as testers of goods on behalf of the ultimate consumer.
Even life itself is now their concern. For it is to them rather than the
physician that we must turn for new light on the vitamins and hormones,
without which there can be no growth, no health..."

Employment Re-employment is the main problem facing the country
 today and its solution can come about only through private
business expansion, the Guaranty Trust Company says in the current issue
of its publication, the Guaranty Survey. The key position of unemployment
among the problems of the depression has been emphasized by the enactment
of the works relief bill, the bank added. "In the United States," it says,
"the situation has already taken on some of the aspects of a race between
business recovery and re-employment on the one hand and inflation on the
other." (Press.)

Consumer Cooperation "Several news items appearing in the last few months seem to signify a growth of consumer cooperation in the United States," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (Apr. 25). "In these days of changing systems, these signs of cooperation take on special significance. The Eastern States Farmers Exchange...started with a loan of \$30,000. The loan was paid back out of profits. Since that time, without selling capital stock or floating bond issues the exchange has built up a business with more than \$1,000,000 in assets and has paid back to members more than \$2,000,000 in dividends. On April 13 the Central Cooperative Wholesale, operated by 101 retail stores in Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Michigan, made holiday to dedicate a new \$100,000 headquarters in Superior, Wis. This cooperative announces that in 1934 it did a business of \$1,780,000, an increase of \$433,000 over 1933. The United Cooperative Society of Maynard, Mass., is well along the road to its avowed goal, a community in which members may make all purchases through cooperative agencies...For years there has been an unmistakable cooperative trend in such democracies as England, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. In Canada the movement is winning more and more attention. It can hardly be said that America is now going cooperative but it is gaining wider experience in some of the possibilities and benefits of the movement."

Dust-Storm Studies Six men from Northwestern and Chicago Universities and the Chicago Weather Bureau, in aerial research into the mysteries of dust storms, recently snared silt specimens on balsam-treated plates and in vacuum tubes and suction devices projected from the windows of a speeding cabin plane. They determined that most of the grime moved between the ground and the 3,500-foot level. It was found in lesser density but in wave formation between the 3,500 and 10,000 foot altitudes. Feldspar, quartz and other minerals were conspicuous in the entrapped grime, leading the authorities to believe the dust had been borne from the rocky areas of Western Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado on the wings of a 40-mile gale. The researchers were Vernon Schaad, observer, and F. H. Weck, meteorologist, of the Weather Bureau; Dr. H. Wadell, J. E. Appel and C. Van Hesbon of the University of Chicago and Arthur Howland of Northwestern. (A.P.)

"Youthful" Scientists Youth was served in the elections of new members to the National Academy of Sciences recently, reports Science Service. Outstanding on the list of new academicians is Dr. Harold C. Urey, age 42 and last year's Nobel prizeman in chemistry for his discovery of "heavy water". He is professor of chemistry at Columbia University. Even younger than Dr. Urey is a Harvard physicist, Dr. J.H. Van Vleck, one of the "boys" who has turned classic science upside down with brilliant new investigations in quantum mechanics. Dr. Van Vleck just escaped being a child of the present century; he was born in 1899. Of the 14 men elected, 8 are under 50 years of age. Arranged by decades, 2 of the new members were born in the late 1860's, 2 during the 70's, 8 in the 80's and 2 in the 90's. With the brilliant exceptions mentioned, science seems to prefer neither venerable age nor early youth, but rather the middle ground of the vigorous late forties and early fifties.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.50; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.65-7.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 118-119; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 117-118; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 106-107 (Nom); St. Louis 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58 $\frac{3}{8}$ -60 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94; St. Louis 91; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -89; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 50-52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ -47 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 49 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 106-108; fair to good malting, Minneap. 95-100; Chi. 70-85 (Nom); No. 2, Minneap. 65-67; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 $\frac{3}{4}$ -185 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$6-\$8 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.70-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in Chicago; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 35¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in the East; 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-47¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites asking 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$2-\$2.65 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida and South Carolina Round and Pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.75-\$2.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. North Carolina Klondike strawberries sold at \$3.50-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; best \$3.50-\$4 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes \$2.35-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in Chicago; auction sales \$1.85-\$2.05 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Baldwin apples sold at \$1.50-\$1.60 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 12.30 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.70¢, May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.77¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.67¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 29 cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

**Woolled basis.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 28

Section 1

May 2, 1935

U.S.-GERMAN COMMERCIAL PACT An agreement to continue in force the provisions of the American commercial treaty of 1925 with Germany, other than those guaranteeing unconditional most-favored-nation tariff treatment, has been offered by Secretary Hull in a note to Hans Luther, German Ambassador. The note, delivered on April 24 and made public yesterday by the State Department, points out that unless such action were taken the entire treaty would lapse on October 14 as a result of Germany's intention, announced last October, to denounce the unconditional most-favored-nation clauses, effective one year from the date of that notification. (New York Times.)

EUROPEAN STEEL CARTEL A London cable to the New York Times says that on the understanding that the British Iron and Steel Federation will request the British Government to suspend for three months operation of increased duties on iron and steel, which came into force March 26, representatives of the European steel cartel have reached an agreement that will safeguard British industry from the process of dumping that threaten its safety. By the agreement, which is for three months, the British iron and steel industry becomes virtually a member of the cartel.

CHEESE FUTURES MARKET Trading in the world's only cheese futures market opened on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange yesterday and contracts for 132,000 pounds for November delivery were sold at 14 to 14 5/8 cents a pound. A cheese futures market opened on the exchange six years ago was abandoned because of lack of business. Today, however, brokers clustered beneath the blackboard panels on the exchange floor and bids and offers were made in fair volume. (A.P.)

INTERSTATE MILK PROGRAM Virtual agreement on a program for stabilizing the milk industry was reported yesterday by Peter G. Ten Eyck, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets in New York State and chairman of a special committee representing the governors of the seven states in the New York milkshed. "An agreement between the various states and the Federal Government has been pretty well threshed out," Mr. Ten Eyck said. "Every one has shown a feeling of splendid cooperation..." (Press.)

NATIONAL PARK LEGISLATION Secretary Ickes yesterday issued a statement urging favorable action on the pending bill which authorizes the Interior Department to acquire rights within and adjacent to areas administered by the National Park Service. The measure is aimed at elimination of nondescript buildings, offensive billboards and insanitary shacks inclose proximity to national parks. (Press.)

Section 2

Mexican
Silver

Mexico, on the heels of its quick action to reform its monetary system, looks confidently into the future and views serenely any further rise in the price of silver, the Minister of Finance, Narciso Bassols, said to the correspondent of the New York Times. The Treasury of the United States increased the price of domestic newly mined metal and, dragging the world price along upward, raised the value of the peso to the point where its silver content made it profitable for holders to melt it down. The government, by shifting from a metal to a note circulation, at the same time put "under efficient supervision all smelting and refining in silver plants so that the demonetization of silver will be impracticable," made its "exploitation a daring risk", and now relies confidently on a currency based on the amplitude of the metallic reserve concentrated in the Bank of Mexico.

Ohio Sales
Tax

The Ohio legislature has passed and Governor Davey has approved a bill which exempts from the Ohio sales tax farmers' purchases of implements, material and supplies used in the production of crops and livestock. The articles exempted are: farm machines, tractors, tools, fence, harness, trucks, seed, feed, lime, spray materials and salt. Paint to be used on farm machines also is exempt. Enactment of this law automatically settles the suit which the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation had filed against the Ohio Tax Commission to restrain it from enforcing the sales tax on machines and material used by farmers for production purposes. The original law exempted machines purchased by manufacturers for production purposes and the federation contended that since the farmer also is a producer, he was entitled to exemption on the articles he purchases for production purposes. (Farm Implement News, Apr. 25.)

Increased Farm
Imports

Increasingly large imports of agricultural commodities into the United States during the first three months of 1935 have contributed substantially to the reduction of the excess of exports over imports which amounted in March to only \$7,722,000, according to figures of the Department of Commerce. This figure compares with \$10,512,000 in February and \$32,785,000 in March 1934. While the value of exports of merchandise during March rose 13 percent, compared with a usual increase of 11 percent, imports advanced in value 16 percent, compared with a usual advance of 12 percent, and stood at a higher figure than for any month since May 1931. Imports for consumption during the first three months of the year showed an increase of 22 percent, compared with the corresponding period in 1934. Approximately 30 percent of this expansion resulted from increases in imports of meats, butter, vegetable oils, grains and other feedstuffs. One of the most astonishing increases in imports was in the livestock feed class. Cottonseed cake and meal imports for March of 1934 were 90,760 pounds; for this March 9,336,380 pounds. The three months figure jumped from 474,014 pounds to 35,402,698 pounds. (Wall Street Journal, Apr. 29.)

Congress,
Apr. 30

The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 7713 to amend the agricultural adjustment act (H.Rept. 808). According to the New York Times, the re-

port said that "these amendments will permit a more flexible program by permitting the use of different plans with reference to different commodities". "The word 'adjustment' has been substituted for the word 'reduction', so that the production of a crop hereafter may be adjusted to our domestic and foreign market demand, rather than being based on the question of reduction alone", the report went on. The "ever normal granary" plan would be put into effect by authorizing the government "to acquire basic agricultural commodities which have been pledged as security for government loans, and with them to make payments 'in kind' to producers who cooperate in the adjustment programs". "Adequate reserves of food and fiber can in this manner be maintained, and fluctuations in price can be smoothed out," the committee held. Control of production and prices, however, "shall not operate to deprive American farmers of their share of foreign trade in agricultural commodities". The House Committee on Agriculture also reported out with amendment H.R. 1419 to provide for an investigation and report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department (H.Rept. 809).

Iodine-Charged
Vegetables

The New York Times, in a report of the American Chemical Society meeting, says that Dr. J. S. McHargue and his associates at the Kentucky Experiment Station, found that it

is possible to charge vegetables, particularly corn, with enough iodine in digestible form to supply the human needs, by using fertilizer containing iodine salts. The iodine requirement for an adult is about .000014 gram a day. A shortage of iodine is known to produce goiter, running down of energy and other subthyroid troubles. One growth of corn in Menifee County, Kentucky, was obtained so potent in iodine that one grain a day would have supplied seven adults with their iodine requirements.

Dust Around
the World

"...Grass restoration and reforestation are being advanced by government scientists as the best insurance against wind erosion," says the Nebraska Farmer (Apr. 27). "...Over

60 years ago Russia began such a project to protect the wheat fields of the Ukraine from the 'black dust storms' that sweep across the southern steppes. Italy, Hungary and France have recently reclaimed waste land and prevented erosion by reforestation. The Sahara is the source of supply for most of the European dust storms. Hot winds carry the dust over the Mediterranean as far as the Baltic. Sahara dust usually has a reddish tinge due to particles of iron compounds. A 3-day storm in 1901 rouged the snow fields of the Alps, spread a reddish haze from the Canaries to Cape Verde Islands, reached England and northern Germany and dumped nearly 2 billion tons of dust north of the Mediterranean. Red dust mixed with rain makes the 'showers of blood' that have frequently terrified the people of southern Europe. 'Showers of milk' are rain mixed with chalky dust. Colorado recently experienced a 'sulphur blizzard' which proved to be yellow pollen from pine trees. A dust storm is really a sort of atmospheric flood, an intensive phase of something that goes on all the time..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 1--Livestock at Chicago--(Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs) good and choice \$10.75-16.00; cows, good \$7.25-10.00; heifers, 550-750 lbs good and choice \$9.50-12.00; vealers, good & choice \$7.00-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$6.75-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$8.50-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$8.95-9.15; 250-350 lbs good & choice \$8.85-9.10; slaughter pigs, 100-140 lbs good & choice 7.50-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.65-7.40.

GRAIN: Cash prices domestic markets; No. 1 dark Nor.spring wheat*Minneap. 117 1/8-118 1/8; No. 2 dark Nor.spring*Minneap. 116 1/8-117 1/8; No. 2 Amber Durum*Minneap. 112-116; No. 1 Durum Duluth 116-125; No. 2 hard Winter*Kansas City 104 1/2-105 1/2; Chicago, nominal 105 1/2-106 1/2; St.Louis 106 1/4; No. 2 soft red winter St.Louis 97 3/4; No. 1 Western white Portland 82. No. 2 rye Minneap. 58 3/4-60 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 92 1/2-94; St. Louis 91 1/2; No. 3 yellow Chicago 89 3/4-90 1/2; No. 2 mixed nominal, Chicago 90 1/4. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 48 1/4-49 1/4; Kansas City 50 1/2-53 1/2; Chicago 47; St. Louis 49. Choice malting barley, Minneap. 106-108; Fair to good malting Minneap. 95-100; No. 2 Chicago 65-66. No. 1 flaxseed Chicago 172 1/2-182 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$6-\$7.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.55-\$3 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.30-\$2.40 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.25 in the East; 39¢-47¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 52¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$3-\$4 per 32-quart crate in the East; best \$3-\$4.05 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Louisiana stock \$2.50-\$2.75 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; auction sales \$2.10-\$2.30 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2-\$2.65 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida Round and Pointed type cabbage \$2-\$2.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in a few cities. New York Baldwin apples, U. S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum \$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 29 cents; 90 Score, 28 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/2-16 3/4 cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 1/2-28 cents; Standards, 26 cents; Firsts, 24 3/4-25 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.26¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.90¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.75¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.64¢. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 29

Section 1

May 3, 1935

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Economic questions and conditions form the basis of international relations now more than at any other time in history, Secretary Hull told delegates to the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday. "If nations," he said, "are engaged in discrimination or retaliation, or in the practice of irritating trade methods toward one another, the preservation of friendly relations and of that understanding necessary for peace and mutual prosperity is rendered difficult and precarious..." (Washington Post.)

CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Nick F. Helmers, of St. Paul, Minn., president of the Associated General Contractors of America, in opening a 2-day meeting here of the governing board, said the works relief bill recently passed by Congress offers a "wonderful opportunity" for the construction industry. There can be no doubt, he said, but what a large number of the projects under the relief bill will be done by private constructors. (Washington Post.)

WORLD TRADE AND GOLD

A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says that James H. Rogers of the United States gave mild support in the League of Nations Economic Committee yesterday to the view advanced by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross that devaluation by the gold-bloc countries would improve world trade conditions. Explaining that he spoke purely in a private capacity, he expressed the view that Washington would be willing to enter any "possible arrangement for stabilization".

NEW JERSEY MILK BOARD

Governor Hoffman of New Jersey signed yesterday the legislative bill increasing the membership of the State Milk Control Board from 3 to 5 years and continuing it for two years from July 1. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a member of the State Board of Health and representatives of the producers, distributors and consumers are to be the members. (New York Times.)

U.S. EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

United States exports to the British Empire in 1934 amounting to \$864,700,000, an increase of 36 percent over 1933, were reported yesterday by the foreign department of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The chamber said: "Purchases last year by the empire accounted for 40.4 percent of our total exports, as compared with 37.9 percent in 1933 and 40 percent in 1932, before the Ottawa trade agreements were fully operative..." (A.P.)

Section 2

Australian Wheat Plans A Melbourne report in the Wall Street Journal (May 1) says that an arresting review of the wheat industry of Australia has just been made by a Royal Commission, whose report bears evidence of painstaking research. The inquiry was prompted by the increasingly precarious situation of many growers, aggravated by collapsed values, contracting markets and debt liabilities that in the last five years have got out of relation to current earnings. The commission's rehabilitation plans postulate the non-recurrence of higher price levels, and an adjustment of production, so that economic equilibrium might be attained at the new market values. There are between 60,000 and 70,000 growers of wheat in Australia, of whom from 40,000 to 45,000 plant annually more than 100 acres and obtain the major part of their livelihood from wheat. The commission estimated that the total debts of the farmers amounted to about 151,000,000 pounds. Of this, about 37,000,000 pounds was due to private mortgages, about 33,000,000 to joint stock banks, roughly, 30,000,000 to government organizations other than state banks, about 20,000,000 to state banks, and 14,000,000 to trustee, assurance and other finance companies. The amount due to unsecured or partly unsecured creditors was approximately 15,000,000 pounds. Against these debts, the commission sets assets computed at 136,000,000 pounds, which suggests that an apparent state of hopeless insolvency may prove amenable to radical corrective measures.

Rural Retail Sales Up Rural retail sales for the country as a whole were 22 1/2 percent higher than in March last year, the Department of Commerce reports. Sales in the south were about 35 1/2 percent larger than in March 1934, while the east showed an increase of 13 1/2 percent, the middle west 22 percent and the far west 20 percent. From February to March 1935, the total increase in sales was 10 1/2 percent for the country as a whole, 13 1/2 percent for the east, 4 percent for the south, 12 1/2 percent for the middle west and 15 percent for the far west. For the first quarter of 1935 sales for the whole country increased 15 percent over the corresponding period of last year, sales for the east advancing 11 1/2 percent, for the south 21 percent, for the middle west 15 percent, and for the far west 11 percent. (Press.)

Lights for Turkeys Progressive Indiana farmers are finding turkey raising another field in which electricity is showing the way to more profitable operation, says Electricity on the Farm (May). An example of this is now under way on the farm of John S. Capper, near Star City, Indiana, where the installation of electric flood-lighting has materially speeded up the laying of the hens. Mr. Capper reports that as a result of flood-lighting his turkey yards by electricity, his turkeys have started laying about 30 days earlier than in previous years. He is not only flood-lighting the yards but the buildings as well, and his turkeys seem to be quite content under their artificial sun, apparently unaware that man has speeded up their season for them. Mr. Capper's farm is served by a rural line.

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations unasssembled examinations: principal architect, \$5,600;
 senior architect and senior architectural engineer, \$4,600;
architect and architectural engineer, \$3,800; associate architect and
associate architectural engineer, \$3,200; assistant architect and assistant
architectural engineer, \$2,600; for Forest Service, Department of Agriculture,
Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and Veterans' Administration
(applications to be on file by May 20); and senior taxation economist,
\$4,600; taxation economist, \$3,800; associate taxation economist, \$3,200;
assistant taxation economist, \$2,600; for Forest Service, Department of
Agriculture (applications to be on file by May 27).

Congress, The Senate convened soon after adjournment and consid-
May 1 ering bills on the calendar passed the following: S. 2215,
 to amend "an act to provide for the collection and publica-
tion of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture," approved
January 14, 1929, as amended; S. 376, to facilitate the control of soil
erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the Uinta and
Wasatch National Forests, Utah. The Vice President laid before the Senate
a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to
S.Res. 111 (agreed to on March 29, 1935) certain statistics regarding im-
ports of agricultural products, and also enclosing a weekly publication,
Foreign Crops and Markets, showing the agricultural commodities which have
been tabulated as "competitive", which was ordered to be printed as a Senate
Document. The Vice President also laid before the Senate a joint letter
from the Secretaries of State, Agriculture and Commerce, transmitting, pur-
suant to law, a statement of Federal participation in the Century of Progress
Exposition in Chicago in 1933, which was referred to the Committee on Agri-
culture and Forestry.

Export Bank A New Orleans dispatch to the Christian Science Moni-
Aid to Cotton tor says that Charles E. Stuart, executive vice president of
 the Export-Import Bank, stated at the annual meeting of
the American Cotton Shippers Association in New Orleans recently that out
of \$30,000,000 bankable proposals submitted to it the bank had approved
\$23,000,000 of transactions which affected trade with 11 countries in the
last eight months. Mr. Stuart outlined two distinct types of cases where
the Export-Import Bank could render assistance to cotton shippers. He said
in part: "(1) We may assist in carrying the risk on exchange where restric-
tions on transferring money bar any extensive transactions by banks or ex-
port houses; (2) in certain markets where we are losing ground to competi-
tive growths because of more liberal credit terms, we may also extend credits
in order to meet this competition. This is what we are doing and can con-
tinue to do for your trade..."

Peru's Trade The volume of Peru's foreign trade in 1934 reached the
 highest figure ever recorded. The total was 2,911,211 tons,
compared with 2,761,636 tons in 1929, the previous peak year. The increase
was mainly due to increased exports. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 2-- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-16.00; cows good 7.25-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.40-7.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wh.*Minneap. 116 $\frac{3}{8}$ -117 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 115 $\frac{3}{8}$ -116 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ -103 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); St. Louis 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 60 $\frac{5}{8}$ -62 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -89 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 $\frac{3}{8}$ -48 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 (Nom); St. Louis 48 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 105-107; fair to good malting, Minneap. 95-100; No. 2, Minneap. 64-65; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ -184 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.50-\$7 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. La. sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.40-\$3.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.25 in eastern cities; 39¢-45¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type cabbage brought \$1.25-\$2.40 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Mississippi Round type \$3-\$4 per lettuce crate in a few cities; \$2.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$3.50-\$4.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; auction sales, \$3.75-\$4.25 f.o.b. Chadbourn. New York, U. S. \$1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 12.26¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.82¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 11.74¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.69¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVII, No. 30

Section 1

May 4, 1935

WORK RELIEF The government will attempt to spend \$5,550,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000,000 for work relief before July 1, 1936, it became known yesterday when it was revealed that the Public Works Administration had not yet spent \$1,550,000,000 of its works funds. Secretary Ickes has ordered his bookkeeping division to make a thorough report on the huge sum unexpended. In nearly two years of operation PWA has, it was revealed, expended but \$2,225,000,000 of its original \$3,775,000,000 provided for all purposes, and it was believed in informed quarters that difficulty in allotting funds to government divisions that could pass them out under the one-year time limit was retarding issuance of Executive orders necessary to put the new program into operation. (New York Times.)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS Classifying our civilization as Stone Age in economic thought in the face of a golden age of scientific discovery, Sir Josiah Stamp last night, in addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Wharton Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, called for a "new international standard of value", as one of the greatest solvents of present economic problems. His appeal, more specifically, was for the "return of some gold standard which would avoid all the bitterness and imputations of motive which arise from the present welter of exchange restrictions". (New York Times.)

ARGENTINE CORN SHIPMENTS A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says 17 steamers left Argentine ports this week carrying 65,511 metric tons of corn to the United States. This tonnage, equivalent to 2,382,000 bushels, is the biggest week's shipment of Argentine corn to the United States in history. Corn shipments to the United States for April totaled 83,323 metric tons, equivalent to 3,280,000 bushels.

MEXICAN LAND DISTRIBUTION An area of 1,365,910 acres of land was distributed by the Mexican government among 37,000 peasant family heads only on May 1, in accordance with the agrarian law. Most of the land is in the State of Jalisco. This action fulfilled President Cardenas's promises not to waste time but to carry out energetically the revolutionary program for the benefit of landworkers. Each family received about 37 acres. (New York Times.)

LUMBER ORDERS The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported yesterday that orders booked at 1,029 lumber mills during the week ended April 27 were the heaviest of any week since November 1933. Shipments were in excess of any week since July 1933. (A.P.)

Section 2

Rural Hospitals "...Studies made under the auspices of the Rosenwald Fund and a professional journal called the Modern Hospital show that approximately 1,300 of the 3,073 counties in the United States have no general hospital facilities whatsoever," says an editorial in the Country Gentleman (May). "Interpreting this figure, the report makes it plain that not every one of these 1,200 counties needs or could support a complete hospital. In many cases one strategically located institution could serve several thinly populated counties; as a consequence, the present deficiency probably could be met by establishing from 500 to 600 new hospitals. Those, it is suggested, might be supplemented in small, isolated localities by what, in medical parlance, is called the cottage type hospital--a relatively inexpensive edifice housing physicians' offices, a well-equipped examining room or two, cooperatively owned X-ray facilities and several beds for the treatment of emergency cases...Here is a cause entirely worthy of public funds..."

Ohio Game Experiment The Ohio Division of Conservation has announced plans to develop a controlled shooting program on an experimental basis in Union, Madison and Trumbull Counties, somewhat similar to the program now in vogue in Iowa. Sportsmen's groups as well as farm groups have advocated a plan whereby game would become an asset to Ohio farms rather than a liability, it is stated. The plan provides for payment to farmers of a small hunting privilege fee from each hunter who comes in the area and also a charge per head for each bird or animal taken. A controlled shooting association would be formed among farmers in the township under this plan, with an executive committee as a governing board. The purpose of the plan is to keep the cost of hunting on such controlled shooting areas so low that it would be within the reach of almost anyone, and at the same time remunerate the farmer for his cooperation in raising a game crop. (American Forests, May.)

Undulant Fever in France The Paris correspondent of The Lancet (London) reports in the April 20 issue that "there seems to be no doubt that undulant fever is spreading, in more senses than one. Geographically, it has now extended from the Mediterranean littoral up the Rhone and to the Pyrenees and Alps. And ^{not only are the number of human and animal} cases growing in the infected areas, but cattle as well as goats and sheep are becoming reservoirs of the disease. In 1930 a research centre was established at Montpellier on the initiative of the Bertrand Bouisson Institute and the Rockefeller Foundation, and according to a report on its activities by Dr. R. M. Taylor, Dr. M. Lisbonne and Dr. L. F. Vidal, in the February number of the Mouvement Sanitaire, it should be possible to reduce the number of human cases in which infection is due to the consumption of milk and its products and not to contact with infected animals...As for the action of vaccines hitherto prepared, the experience of the Montpellier centre with regard to both human beings and animals is not particularly promising, the immunity acquired by vaccination having so far proved comparatively feeble...The ideal solution would, of course, be vaccination of animals which protected them against not only abortion but also infection..."

Congress, The House agreed to the further conference asked by
May 2 the Senate on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 6718,
 for 1936 and appointed Messrs. Sandlin, Cannon of Missouri,
Tarver, Buchanan, Thurston and Buckbee conferees on the part of the House.

Labor and Alvin Johnson, author of "The Rationale of Autarchy"
Free Trade in Social Research (May), says in one paragraph: "One may dare
 affirm, in the face of all the nationalists, conscious and
unconscious, who now infest the world like the San Jose scale, that the argu-
ment for the international division of labor which free trade would make
possible is as valid as ever it was. If the population were made up of
economists instead of hog-tied victims of propaganda, we should get our
sugar cheapest by having it produced in Java and Queensland, Cuba and Haiti,
where 20 tons of pure sugar can be extracted from a single acre of sugar
cane, a noble forest of sticks of candy. We should never subsidize the
rare lean strips of irrigable land in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, western
Nebraska, so that they may import Mexican peons to moid and toil over the
recalcitrant sugar beet, which at its unrealizable best might produce six
tons. We should leave those strips unirrigated, or fit them into our gen-
eral scheme, raising good seed for field and garden, or putting the fin-
ishing touch of fattening upon the myriads of sheep that graze upon the
thin rich grasses of the arid upland."

Parent The Journal of Home Economics (May), commenting edi-
Education torially on the position of collaborator in parent educa-
 tion in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, says:
"...This is a position which all friends of home economics extension and
of parent education have long felt should be created. The rapid growth
of projects in this field that has taken place in many states was shown
in a series of articles in the journal for 1934, and the need of a special-
ist in the Washington office has been often pointed out in reports and
editorials...The appointment was made possible by the National Council of
Parent Education, which realized the important part that the Extension
Service might play in the parent education movement and procured funds
to finance the project until December 31, 1935...With the many new devel-
opments that are taking place in rural life, these next months are likely
to bring exceptional demand for the stimulus which the parent education
projects of the extension program give to readjustments and improvements
in family life..."

N.Y. Tree New York State, celebrating this year the fiftieth
Planting anniversary of conservation, holds national leadership today
 in tree planting, according to Conservation Commissioner
Lithgow Osborne. The state, his figures show, set out 40,564,232 trees in
1934, about 25 percent of the country's total of 164,000,000. This was
three times as many trees as were set out by Wisconsin, which planted 14,-
857,505. Michigan was third, setting out 12,468,500. The nation's total
tree planting last year was the largest in history, with 86,000,000 trees
set out on state forest lands and about 78,000,000 on national forests. (A.P.)

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U.S.A. AND CANADA

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Vol. LVII, No. 31

Section 1

May 6, 1935

FOREIGN TRADE TREATIES

The United States is a creditor nation only on the doubtful basis of the defaulted war debts and obsolete investment estimates, George N. Peek states in a report submitted yesterday to President Roosevelt, to whom he is special adviser on foreign trade. In view of the situation, Mr. Peek holds that rather than negotiate reciprocal tariff treaties on the unconditional most-favored-nation basis, we should negotiate country by country on a conditional basis and not extend the benefits of a treaty with one country by generalization to other countries. (New York Times.)

WORLD COTTON CONGRESS

A Rome report by the Associated Press says the World Cotton Congress decided Saturday that the United States would have to modify her cotton program or European buyers would increase their cotton dealing elsewhere. The decision embodied a series of resolutions expressing general dissatisfaction with the present American cotton raising, marketing and baling methods. Only by one paragraph, which said the cotton committee would be willing to cooperate with the United States in finding a way out of the latter's difficulties, was the resolution softened. The congress suggested the formation of a special joint committee composed of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and European spinners to work out the problems.

MIDWEST WEATHER

Farmers whistled Saturday and housewives sang while they swept as snow and rain broke the grip of dust storms on thousands of southwestern acres, says an Amarillo, Texas, report by the Associated Press. Four-fifths of the dust belt was affected. Kansas was the only one of five states which failed to receive moisture. There, as low-hanging clouds held a promise of rain, Red Cross officials abandoned plans to set up more emergency hospitals because of improved health conditions.

C.C.C. PROGRAM

More than 32,000 Civilian Conservation workers will be allotted to California, Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation, announced Saturday, under the expanded conservation program. This will mean an increase of 13,000 over the number at present in a total of 151 CCC camps in the state. The new program calls for the enrolment of 25,800 California boys in the service and the employment there of about 7,000 young men recruited in other states. Of the 59 new camps, 25 will be in national forests and 7 in private forests. (A.P.)

Section 2

Pick-Up R.R. An interesting experiment in cream gathering and ship-
Cream Service ping is being conducted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa
 Fe Railroad at Kansas, says the National Butter and Cheese
 Journal (Apr. 25). Last December, the railroad company inaugurated a pick-
 up service at cream stations and shipping points at seven places on its
 branch lines. This provides for free pick-up of the filled can from the
 cream station and return of the empty can from the depot to the cream sta-
 tion. When a patron delivers his cream to the depot himself, he is entitled
 to an allowance of 3 cents per can in lieu of the pick-up by the railroad.
 The railroad is instituting the service at 43 more depots. This experi-
 ment is interesting from the standpoint of quality improvement, as it makes
 possible daily shipping service. If proven successful in the Kansas ex-
 periment, it will probably be adopted by other railroads in other sections.

Stabilization "The cost of living, after a steady rise over a
 of Living Costs period of nearly two years, now displays some tendency
 toward stabilization about the present level," says an editorial in the N.Y. Jrn.Com. May 2.
 of living index compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board regis-
 tered as advance of 15 percent from the depression low point of April 1933
 to the recovery high point of February 1935. The index held unchanged
 during March, however. The rise in living costs since 1933, like the long
 decline which preceded it, has varied widely for different budgetary items.
 Food prices have registered an average gain of 35 percent to date, and
 clothing 28 percent. Rents, on the other hand, have risen only 8 percent,
 fuel and light 6 1/2 percent and miscellaneous items 4 percent. Latest
 data indicate that clothing, fuel and light costs have turned downward for
 the past few months, while foods and miscellaneous items have developed
 a tendency to stabilize around present levels. Only rents among the major
 items entering into the cost of living continue to display an upward trend..."

Children's Wild The Milwaukee Journal (Apr. 30) reports that develop-
Life Refuge ment of the national soldiers' home grounds in West Allis
 (Wis.) as a school children's forestry, wild game, bird
 and fish sanctuary has been started by the Milwaukee Izaak Walton League.
 The Federal Forest Service, the State Conservation Department, the Mil-
 waukee city park board, the public schools and Col. Charles M. Pearsall,
 Veterans' Administrator, are cooperating. The plans include setting out
 trees and shrubs to provide cover and food for birds, planting willows
 along stream banks to provide insects for fish and to stop soil erosion,
 and setting out 5-acre tracts of corn and other grains to provide bird
 food. A tree nursery also will be established. A game fish rearing pond
 will be included in the program.

Rural Building Aided by the rural campaign of the Federal Housing
 Administration, Mountain States and West Coast farmers
 are doing a greater volume of repairing, rebuilding and
 modernizing their homes, barns and other equipment. Examination of a
 group of 24 typical credit advances made to agriculturists in Central
 California under the modernization credit plans shows the average to run
 slightly in excess of \$400. (Washington Star.)

Canadian B. Leslie Emslie, in Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy
Fertilizers (Apr.) says: "...There are some three hundred and fifty
fertilizers registered under the (Canadian fertilizer) act.
The tendency has been to reduce the number of analyses being produced and
to this end provincial fertilizer councils have been organized with marked
success. Manufacturers, users and agricultural chemists comprise these
councils, who decide which analyses may most advantageously be dropped,
in cases where several contain plant foods in very nearly the same propor-
tions. As a result of this work, there has been a great reduction in the
number of fertilizer analyses on the market, without in any way lowering
the efficiency of the mixtures for any desired purpose. Ten years ago the
forms in which the nitrogen of a fertilizer was present were of little in-
terest to the user, but demand for this information has increased to the
point where tobacco fertilizer manufacturers are required to provide a
statement of the forms of nitrogen, in addition to the ordinary guaranteed
analysis. Registration of the chlorine content of fertilizers is also of
importance, as bad burning of the crops is likely to result when it gets
above 2 percent..."

Congress, Messrs. Russell, Hayden, Smith, Keyes, and Nye were
May 3 appointed as Senate conferees on the agricultural appropria-
tion bill for 1936. The House Committee on Agriculture
reported out without amendment H.R. 2066 to liquidate and refinance agri-
cultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an
efficient credit system through the use of the Farm Credit Administration,
the Federal Reserve banking system and creating a board of agriculture to
supervise the same (Rept. No. 819).

Disease "A discovery that the bodies of mothers contain power-
Preventive ful substances which protect children against such diseases
Extract as infantile paralysis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles
was described recently to the American College of Physicians,"
says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The first extraction from
these substances and its first successful application in protecting children
against the diseases concerned were also told by Dr. Charles McKhann of
Harvard Medical School, who made the discovery and prepared the protective
extract after years of research and effort. The extract, obtained from the
placenta, was hailed by physicians as an outstanding achievement in medi-
cine and a landmark in the battle against infantile paralysis and the other
principal scourges of childhood. 'In a series of 1,258 individuals who
had been exposed to measles,' Dr. Khann said, 'the injection of placental
extract proved highly effective in preventing measles, or else was followed
by a much milder form of the disease. In a few instances the injections
were followed by mild unpleasant reactions, which, it is believed, will
be eliminated by improved methods of preparation and administration of the
extract.'..."

U.S.-Canadian Statistics of Canadian trade for the fiscal year just
Trade Rises ended indicate that, despite the Ottawa agreements and
tariffs now under discussion, the United States had practi-
cally regained its old place as Canada's chief supplier and second-best
customer. In the fiscal year Canada placed 58 percent of all its purchases
in the United States. This is the best showing since 1932. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-16.00; cows good 7.25-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.25. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.40-7.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 115 $\frac{7}{8}$ -116 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 114 $\frac{7}{8}$ -115 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 3 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -124 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Hard Winter*K.C. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -102 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 104-105 (Nom); St. Louis 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -62 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 89-89 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 $\frac{7}{8}$ -47 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 $\frac{3}{4}$; choice malting barley, Minneap. 104-106; fair to good malting, Minneap. 92-98; No. 2, Minneap. 62-63; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-185.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$4.50-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in a few cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine Sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.25 in eastern cities; 59¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites asking 70¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 45¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$3.50-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in a few cities; fair \$3-\$3.80 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.75-\$3.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$2 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York Baldwin apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.50-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.13 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.85 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.72 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 52

Section 1

May 7, 1935

WORK RELIEF ORGANIZATION

President Roosevelt completed establishment of the work relief organization yesterday by signing an executive order officially creating the Division of Applications and Information, the Advisory Committee on Allotments and the Works Progress Administration.

With authority granted to put the vast program into operation, the Advisory Committee on Allotments, hitherto termed the Works Allotment Board, will hold its first meeting at the White House today to decide upon policies and to consider \$100,000,000 worth of public works projects already tentatively approved. (New York Times.)

R.R. PENSION ACT DECISION

The Supreme Court yesterday declared the Railroad Retirement Act to be unconstitutional. In setting the law aside, the Court, in a five-to-four decision, went beyond

the validity of the pensions statute on which it was requested to pass and stated that matters relating solely to the social welfare of workers "obviously lie outside the orbit of Congressional power". (New York Times.)

U.S.-HAITI TRADE PACT

President Roosevelt gave active support to Secretary Hull's foreign trade policies yesterday by proclaiming the recently concluded reciprocal trade agreement with Haiti

effective on June 3. The Haitian pact incorporates reciprocal pledges of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment--a policy strenuously opposed by George N. Peck, special foreign trade adviser to the President. (A.P.)

N.Y. MILKSHED LICENSE PLAN

A proposed license plan framed by a committee representing the Governors of seven states in the New York milkshed will be presented to Secretary Wallace within a short time,

Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, announced yesterday. The committee was created at the recommendation of Governor Lehman when he sought to prevent a ruinous price cutting milk war among the states in the face of an adverse ruling by the United States Supreme Court. (New York Times.)

BOOK ON COTTON

A victory for southern cotton in the competition with foreign nations was predicted by Alston Hill Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, in his ^{book} "Cotton Goes to

Market", just published. Characterizing the South as "the greatest cotton growing area in the world," Garside said "there is no question that the South can more than hold its own in competition with foreign cotton growing territories, so far as concerns costs and prices..." (A.P.)

Section 2

New Chemical Publication Volume 1, No. 1, of Acta Physicochimica, U.S.S.R., is evidence that chemical research is making rapid progress in Soviet Russia, says Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (Apr.). The Soviet Government has created four new large research institutes for physical chemical investigations, as well as special chairs in various higher educational establishments and research institutes; and the greatly increased output of new knowledge already requires a new journal for its publication. One of the special objects is to acquaint foreign scientists with the work and achievements of Soviet physical chemists. The interesting first number contains 18 original papers, some printed in English, some in French and the majority in German.

Congress, May 4 The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out with amendment H.R. 7680 to amend the act of May 18, 1934, to include game wardens of the Department of Agriculture, providing punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers (H.Rept. 827).

Rural Education Declaring that the opportunity of the rural educator is not only of national but of international significance in its scope and influence, Dr. Charles McConnell, professor of town and country church at Boston University, recently addressed students on the theme "The Challenge of Rural America." "If America must choose," the speaker said, "as has been remarked by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, the chances of farmers will lie along the lines of their education. Therefore, the opportunity of the rural educator assumes international proportions in its consequences. One of the most hopeful signs is the interest taken now by the nation at large in problems of country life...Opportunity of the rural teacher lies along the line of educating farmers to appreciate their natural surroundings, their processes of making a living, or for changing them from rugged individualism to a cooperative way of life. The solution lies in teachers and educators, to appreciate the natural forces with which the farmer operates and with an understanding of rural life and its world-wide influence..." (Press.)

"Dynamic Dollars" "President Roosevelt has asked Morris Llewellyn Cooke to organize one of the work-relief program's most important national projects, that of rural electrification. He could do no better than draft this able engineer to administer the \$100,000,000 fund," says an editorial in the Washington News (May 5). "Few specialists in the power field have had broader experience as a consultant for both private and public works on a grand scale. He was director of Pennsylvania's giant power survey, trustee for New York's power authority and chairman of the Mississippi Valley Commission of Public Works. He helped write the Mississippi Valley report and the National Resources Board power survey. If public works succeed in priming private industry's pump every one of the government's four billion dollars must be spent with an eye on the national

scene. And every such dollar must be a dynamic dollar that will grow quickly into expanding needs and living standards. A great cultural frontier awaits the government's planners in millions of farm homes still unequipped with the simplest of labor-saving power devices. Only about 11.2 percent of the country's 6,288,600 farm homes now are wired for electricity."

Termite
Damage

The safety of more than 2,000 residences and other buildings in Essex County, New Jersey, is endangered by the ravages of termites and probably 75 percent of the owners are unaware of the dangers, says R. E. Harman, county agricultural agent. "In my estimation," Mr. Harman said, "there are now 500 property owners in Essex County trying to eradicate termites from their premises and there are probably more than three times that many owners who are unaware that white ants are eating away at some of the underlying sections of their buildings." (New York Times.)

Bureau of
Public Roads

Advices from Washington indicate that both the highway industries and the road-using public may have an easy mind in respect to the handling of the roadbuilding millions of the relief works act. The Bureau of Public Roads and the state highway departments, with which highway users and roadbuilders have always done business, will continue to be the agencies directing the operations. This applies to the new activity of railway grade-crossing improvement, which is now definitely placed in a division of the Bureau of Public Roads, as well as to the types of highway improvement to which former Federal highway grants have been particularly directed. The decision to entrust the established agencies with grade-crossing responsibility is well advised. It places the vast new work in the hands of a going organization that during depression has expeditiously performed Federal roadwork costing over three-quarters of a billion and is now at the highest point of its directing ability and working efficiency. It gives assurance, too, that the construction practices and labor requirements to which the highway business has been adapted will not be radically changed, and that therefore the work can go forward promptly, without disruption or mischance (Editorial, Engineering News-Record, May 2.)

Low-Cost
Diet

Under a scientifically devised program of low-cost diet, it is now possible properly to feed and nourish a family of five persons in N.Y. City on \$8 a week, it was indicated in a report by the New York State Dietetic Association. The report was presented during a discussion by three dieticians who have studied the food problems of persons hit hardest by the depression. Dieticians would like to see the \$8 per family per week allowance raised, but Miss Gladys Hills, clinic dietician of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the Columbia University Medical Center, said the family that is not "too temperamental" can get along "very nicely" on it. Persons in the low-income family group can expect meals which include a pint of milk and one variety of fruit a day, one vegetable and bread and potatoes with every meal. Meat may be included three or four times a week. (Press.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.75; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 6.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.60; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.65-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 115 5/8-116 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 114 5/8-115 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 111-115; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115-124; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 101-102; Chi. 104; St. Louis 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59 5/8-62 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 90-92; St. Louis 92; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 89-90; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52; Chi. 45-46; St. Louis 46-47; choice malting barley, Minneap. 100-103; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 89-94; No. 2, Minneap. 60-61; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ -183 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$3-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in a few cities; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1.25 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites asking 70¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.85-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brownsville. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$4-\$4.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$2.50-\$3.60 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes \$2.40-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in Pittsburgh, auction sales \$1.25-\$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Baldwin apples brought \$1.30-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 12.26 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.25 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 11.74 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 11.67 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 33

Section 1

May 8, 1935

WORKS RELIEF ALLOTMENTS

"Taking the first step to get the new works-relief program into operation, President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Allotments yesterday segregated \$2,000,000,000 of the \$4,800,000,000 fund for immediate distribution to projects specified in the legislation," reports Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington Post. "Some of the sums allocated were: highways, roads, streets and grade-crossing elimination, \$400,000,000; rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, trans-mountain water diversion, and irrigation and reclamation, \$250,000,000; rural electrification, \$50,000,000; housing, \$225,000,000..."

ARGENTINE CORN PRICES

A Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times says the Argentine National Grain Board has rejected petitions that it increase the basic fixed price for corn. The government's fixed minimum price is 4.40 pesos a quintal, equivalent to 35 7/8 cents a bushel. Several producers organizations had petitioned the board to fix the minimum price at 6 pesos a quintal, equivalent to 49 1/4 cents a bushel.

OMAHA BANK LOANS

The Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, organized 13 months ago, reported yesterday that the million-dollar mark in loans closed was passed in April. Loans amounting to \$127,900 were made in April to 26 farmers' cooperative marketing and processing associations in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. The month's business was the largest on the bank's books. (A.P.)

CHINESE IMPORT CURB

A Shanghai cable to the New York Times says that although details of the proposed new tariff schedules have not been revealed, it was announced yesterday that the abolition of Chinese inter-port and inland transit duties would apply only on Chinese products handled by Chinese companies. This caused great disappointment among American and other foreign companies that carry on trade in the interior of China. Instead of the anticipated boost in trade commerce that the abolition of these duties seemed to promise, greater barriers are sure to result from their strictly nationalized scope.

FOOD PRICES

A rise in retail food prices in the two weeks ending April 23 lifted the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 124.1 to 125.2, the level of March 15, 1931, Commissioner Lubin reported yesterday. The index at the corresponding time last year was 107.3. Declines in the cereal and dairy product groups were more than offset by sharp rises in eggs, meats, fruits and vegetables. (Press.)

Section 2

All-Wood
Houses

George W. Trayer, of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, says in Southern Lumberman (May 1): "Since its first demonstration at Madison, Wis., when it attracted thousands of visitors, the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory's prefabricated all-wood house system has drawn many inquiries as to whether it was on the market, what it cost and how it was made. From the outset the laboratory made it clear that the demonstration house it built and exhibited represents a system under development and not a commercial proposition...The house, aside from the plywood in its panels, uses about 5,400 board feet of lumber of various kinds. All lumber, moreover, is used economically because of the system of prefabrication employed. Resultant reductions in cost of building, if this type of housing goes eventually on the market, should aid in its widespread adoption and should consequently benefit the entire lumber industry...The laboratory engineers look forward to the opportunity of comparing and testing out different materials and methods of panel insulation and determining the most practical permanent treatment of exterior and interior surfaces, as well as adjusting construction details to full production and service requirements. It is felt that a substantial beginning has been made toward the realization of a mass-production all-wood house on a strict economy basis, with adequate provision for an American standard of comfort and convenience."

Mississippi
River Freight

"Notwithstanding severe handicaps to navigation presented by low water and the incompleted condition of the channel, locks and dams the Upper Mississippi River again broke its record as a freight carrier during the 1934 season," says Northwest Farm Equipment Journal (May), "according to C. L. Franks, special representative of the Upper Mississippi Waterway Association...Freight carried on the Upper Mississippi, which means the stretch between St. Louis and Minneapolis, last year was 144,585 tons. While this is a small amount compared with the stupendous tonnage carried on the lower reaches of the Mississippi and on the Ohio, it is a foretaste of what may be expected when the 9-foot channel is completed...Savings by reason of barge line transportation amount to from 50 cents to as high as \$3 a ton. The average saving on the 1934 tonnage amounted to 16.6 percent of the rail freight charges on the same commodities...This may be estimated roughly, but conservatively, at \$2 a ton, which means a saving during the last year of nearly \$800,000..."

Railroad
Income

Class I railroads of the United States for the first three months of 1935 had a net railway operating income of \$84,773,560, which was at the annual rate of return of 1.69 percent on their property investment, according to reports to the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads. In the first three months of 1934, their net railway operating income was \$112,-696,123, or 2.24 percent on their property investment. (Press.)

Congress, May 8 Considering bills on the calendar, the House passed the following: S. 1616 (Hatch) to amend "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory and supplementary thereto (act amended to include stock raisers, poultry raisers and dairymen); the bill will now be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendment; and S.J.Res. 43, for the establishment of a commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard; this bill will be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the House amendments. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 6914, to authorize cooperation with the several states for the purpose of stimulating the acquisition, development and proper administration and management of state forests and coordinating Federal and state activities in carrying out a national program of forest-land management (H.Rept. 850).

French Wheat Problems "Heavy wheat planting in France, plus the surplus on hand from last year's crop, gives that country a serious agricultural problem which is likened to the difficulties encountered by the government last year," says Richard D. McMillan in a Paris report to the Chicago Journal of Commerce (May 4). "France's surplus stocks from the last two years is approximately 18,000,000 quintals (66,-132,000 bushels). This is despite the fact that under the subsidy plan the government was enabled to export 25,000,000 quintals (91,850,000 bushels) from the total surplus of the last two crop years which amounted to 43,000,000 quintals (157,982,000 bushels)...One fact which aroused the concern of agriculturists is the that despite the big surplus, foreign wheat continued to be imported as will be shown when the Ministry of Agriculture figures for the first quarter are released. Most of such wheats come from Canada. Argentina sends in some wheat also. These imports are under a temporary admission plan on the condition that a corresponding amount of French flour be exported for which the exporters receive a bounty. While wheat is being brought from Canada, denaturized wheat is being exported to the United States under a barter plan whereby American fruits are imported into France."

Vitamin C Studies William L. Laurence, reporting in the New York Times the annual session of the American College of Physicians, says that "findings from experiments on guinea pigs that vitamin C played a major role through its lack or presence in the diet in the development or prevention, respectively, of inflammatory rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis, were reported by Dr. James F. Rinehart, assistant professor of pathology at the University of California Medical School. Dr. Rinehart found that if guinea pigs were fed on a diet deficient in vitamin C and then were infected with certain germs, they developed a disease strikingly similar to inflammatory rheumatism or rheumatic fever, of man...He found that if guinea pigs were kept for a long time on a diet deficient in vitamin C, they gradually developed changes in the joints much like those in the chronic ^{rheumatoid} arthritis of man..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.75; cows good 7.50-10.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 6.75-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 6.90-7.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 101 - $102\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $103\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $106\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $95\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $80\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $57\frac{3}{4}$ - $60\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $92\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 92 ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $89\frac{1}{2}$ - 90 (Nom); No. 2 mixed, Chi. $89\frac{1}{2}$ - 90 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $45\frac{1}{4}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 47 - $51\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $45\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $45\frac{1}{2}$ - 46 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 99 - 102 ; fair to good malting, Minneap. 87 - 92 ; No. 2, Minneap. 58 - 59 ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $174\frac{1}{2}$ - $184\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$3-\$4.25 per double-head barrels in the East; \$2.75 f.o.b. Hastings. South Carolina Cobblers \$3-\$4.25 in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; few \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains $75\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.20 in eastern cities; $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $41\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$2.15-\$2.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. Mississippi round type cabbage closed at \$1.75-\$2.40 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina Klondike Strawberries sold at \$3-\$4.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; best \$3.25-\$4 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes \$2-\$2.25 per 24-pint crate in Pittsburgh; \$1.25-\$1.45 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.30-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close, at 12.26 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.45 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.75 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.70 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{3}{4}$ -16 cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 34

Section 1

May 9, 1935

FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES

The Washington Post reports today that Secretary of Commerce Roper yesterday attacked contentions set forth by George N. Peek, foreign trade adviser to the President.

"Peek," says the article, "in a report to the President published Monday, drew...the conclusion that the Hull trade program of seeking to increase American imports in order that the world might buy more of this country's products was on the wrong track. He urged a review of this country's policies toward trade. Such contentions amounted to a sharp assault on the Hull program...Secretary Roper for the first time yesterday formally took sides with Secretary Hull in the controversy. In a formal statement indorsing the Hull program and striking at the Peek contentions, Roper did not mention the foreign trade adviser's name, but he left no doubt whatever he was referring to the Peek report..."

NEW GOLD CLAUSE TEST

A new test of the administration's gold clause abrogation, intended to compel Treasury acceptance at their old gold value of government securities offered in payment of taxes, was disclosed yesterday to be in preparation in Washington. The plans, drawn to conform with the Supreme Court's decision in the gold cases, were reported authoritatively to have the backing of a group prominent in financial circles with the assistance of a large New York law firm. (A.P.)

COTTON MEETING

Commissioners of agriculture of the 13 Cotton States, growers and shippers of cotton converged on Birmingham last night for a two-day meeting to draft recommendations for the administration to continue "the New Deal cotton program". Robert Goode, commissioner of agriculture and industries of Alabama, said an attendance of at least 100 was anticipated. (A.P.)

FOREIGN CREDIT EXCHANGE

World "trouble spots", from the standpoint of remittances for merchandise shipped, were listed as Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Rumania, Italy, Costa Rica, Spain, Nicaragua and Uruguay, at the monthly round-table conference on credit and collection conditions abroad, sponsored yesterday in New York by the foreign credit interchange bureau of the National Association of Credit Men. Particular resentment against alleged discriminatory treatment of American companies was expressed against Brazil and Argentina. (New York Times.)

LUMBER ORDERS UP

New business booked by 1,200 lumber mills in April showed progressive weekly gains, with orders during the last week higher than in any similar period since November 1933 and shipments better than in any week since July 1933, trade circles said. Orders for the week ended April 27 were 32 percent ahead of the same week last year and shipments were 26 percent better. (A.P.)

Section 2

Refrigerated
Lockers

The Ice Cream Review (May) contains an article on renting refrigerated lockers to individuals for storing meat, fruits and vegetables. "Customers are principally farmers who want to store meat," it says, "although in the case of some companies, a considerable city trade has been built up. Commenting on his personal experience with the locker system, L. T. Potter of an ice cream company, Waterloo, Iowa, says: 'In developing this cold storage locker system, we re-arranged our plant and constructed two new cork-insulated rooms 20 by 9 feet with a 9 1/2-foot ceiling. In one of these rooms the products are prepared for storage and a temperature is maintained at 30 to 35 degrees. The other one is the locker room and is kept at 18 to 22 degrees. The lockers are 16 inches by 16 inches by 3 feet long, built together and completely filling each side of the room with a 30-inch aisle from front to rear. In this size room, there are 70 lockers on each side or a total of 140. We lease these for \$1 a month or \$9 a year...The products stored consist chiefly of home killed beef, pork and poultry. The important item in offering this service is the custom butcher who is available to butcher the livestock on the farm, bring it dressed to the processing room where he can properly care for the meat, cut it into the desired portions to suit the individual, wrap the cuts individually, and after freezing them they are stored in the individual locker where they are available to the person holding the keys at any time the factory is open.'..."

Shrinkage
Standards

The Forecast (May) reports that the "New York Board of Trade recently initiated a project on shrinkage under the sponsorship of the American Standards Association. The committee working on the subject recommends that no woven fabric be labeled 'preshrunk' if it will shrink more than 3 percent when subjected to a standard washing procedure. In addition it recommends that the percentage of shrinkage likely be definitely given on the label, as 'preshrunk, will not shrink more than 2 percent'. At present these recommendations have not been adopted by fabric finishers. The subject is one in which women, as chief purchasers of the family clothing, are vitally interested."

Rancidity and
Nutrition

G. A. Wieschahn, author of "New Light on Rancidity" in Food Industries (May) says: "A factor of rancidity which has received little consideration is its effect on the nutritional value of foods. This, however, is of considerable interest. Mattill has found that easily oxidized fats, such as lard and butter, are likely to destroy vitamins A and E, either before or after ingestion. But with the better stabilized oils or anti-oxygenic substances, such as wheat oil, this destruction does not occur. Other work indicates that fat may be harmful even before rancidity is detectable by odor and taste. Dogs and rats receiving small amounts of slightly oxidized lard in a special diet showed symptoms similar to those of animals receiving no fat and an increase of the amount led to earlier death. The degree of oxidation of this lard was no greater than often found in household fats, but there is little danger to consumers because of the various sources of fat in the average diet. The findings, however, show the importance of freshness to the nutritional value of fat..."

Diet and
Teeth

"Most investigators are united in the belief that diet, as such, does influence tooth health," says the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (May), "but all are divided in their opinion as to the factors in the diet which exert this influence. The Mellanbys in England and Anderson in America claim that vitamin D is the effective agent. Hawkins believes that the acid-base balance and the calcium-phosphorus balance are important. Boyd et al. say that calcium and phosphorus are important, but more in respect to the amount retained than the actual concentration of inorganic constituents of the body fluid. Wallace would restrict the fermentable carbohydrates and would give what he calls detergent foods. These are raw fruits and vegetables, meats and toasted breads. Koehne and Bunting believe that the secret of successful treatment lies not in what is included in the diet but in what is omitted from it. This 'what' is concentrated sugar. By far the greatest number of investigators believe that a well-balanced diet, composed of normal foodstuffs, supplemented by vitamin D, is the chief factor in combating tooth disease. They recommend as a daily basal ration: milk, 1 quart; egg, 1; vegetables, 2 servings, one of which is tomato; fruits, 2 servings, one of which is orange; and codliver oil. The remainder of the calories and protein necessary for a well-balanced diet are to be obtained from meat, potatoes, whole grain cereals, bread and butter..."

Congress,
May 7

The Senate agreed to S.Res. 125 authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry "to investigate, with a view to determining whether there has been any manipulation, direct or indirect, of the cotton markets, or any undue influence thereupon on connection with the issuance or publication of cotton reports or statements, (1) the causes of the decline of the price of cotton on the cotton exchanges prior to March 11, 1935, and (2) the activities of the Department of Agriculture, cotton exchanges, cotton merchants, cotton millers, bankers, and any other persons, firms, or corporations connected with the cotton business. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out the following: S. 1811, providing for the publication of statistics relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin, without amendment (S.Rept. 578); S. 2652, to authorize the President to attach certain possessions of the United States to internal-revenue collection districts for the purpose of collecting processing taxes, without amendment (S.Rept. 579); S. 212, to liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system, through the use of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve banking system, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise the same, with amendment (S.Rept. 380). The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1936 was submitted to the House. The House Committee on Ways and Means reported out with amendment H.R. 6143 to extend the time during which domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries may be returned duty free (H.Rept. 831).

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.50; cows good 7.50-9.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.00-7.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $116\frac{3}{4}$ - $117\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $101\frac{1}{4}$ -104; Chi. $103\frac{5}{8}$; St. Louis 106; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $95\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $80\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58-61; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $90\frac{1}{4}$ - $92\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 93; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $90\frac{1}{2}$ -91; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $90\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46-47; K.C. 47- $51\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $45\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 45; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 99-102; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 89-92; No. 2, Minneap. 59-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-183.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$2.85-\$4 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$2.75-\$4 in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.65 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1.15 in eastern cities; 36¢-40¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock 72½-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$2.15-\$2.60 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Crystal City. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; \$3.40-\$3.80 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes \$2-\$2.15 per 24-pint crate in a few cities; auction sales \$1.47½-\$1.82½ f.o.b. Hammond. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.75-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$1.43-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.32 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.82 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $28\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $15\frac{3}{4}$ -16 cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 35

Section 1

May 10, 1935

RAILROAD CONTROL

Supervision of all important agencies of transportation by a single Federal body, "fair and impartial", was declared yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, to be the solution for present problems. Speaking to the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, he said experience indicated that to let down the bars and give railroads a more free rein in competition would lead to "utterly chaotic conditions". (New York Times.)

FRENCH MONEY

"With the fiscal situation fast approaching a crisis and the franc's future becoming more and more debatable," says Herbert L. Matthews in a Paris wireless to the New York Times, "Paris yesterday was alive with all sorts of sensational rumors, which created a feeling of great nervousness on the Bourse and in financial and banking circles. The government has never been under greater pressure to do something, but, unfortunately for it, the advice has been conflicting. There are powerful forces both for and against devaluation of the franc and deflation of the budget. With Parliament in recess, the pulse of the people is proving difficult to take..."

BANKHEAD TENANCY BILL

In an effort to meet Senate opposition to turning a billion-dollar fund over to buying homes for farm laborers and tenants, the Senate Agricultural Committee yesterday amended the much-debated Bankhead farm home bill and reported it out. The bill proposed to authorize the Farm Home Corporation to issue \$1,000,000,000 in bonds guaranteed by the government. The amendment put a limitation on the speed with which the money would be spent. (A.P.)

RFC REPORT

Disbursements by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since its establishment on February 2, 1932, to April 30, 1935, totaled \$7,146,163,946.81, and repayments over that period on loans and other advances were \$2,751,749,019.78, the corporation reported yesterday. Disbursements for April were relatively small, totaling but \$77,867,602, while the corporation received \$62,497,675 in repayments during the month. (New York Times.)

APRIL BUSINESS

A steady maintenance of business activity in April, after an employment and payroll expansion in March, was reported yesterday by the Commerce Department in its monthly survey of current business. In addition, the department noted that wholesale commodity prices advanced beyond 80 percent of the 1926 average due "to the continued rise in the prices of farm products and foods". (A.P.)

Section 2

British
Farming

"How is British agriculture going to develop during the course of the next half-century?" asks an editorial in Country Life (London) for April 27. "...Economic nationalism is not likely to wane, and the call for an increasing self-sufficiency in staple foods is bound to continue. How will it be met?...Two-thirds of the land surface of this island is in grazings...Supposing that all these pastures, from the hill grazings upwards, could be gradually converted...to a true mixture of nutritious rye grass and luxuriant wild white clover? Professor Stapledon, who controls the Welsh Plant-breeding Station, believes that this can be done...In the highlands of Wales he has reclaimed long-lost mountain grazings, and brought back waste land first to grass and then to arable cultivation...The gradual replacement of coarse and useless herbage by rich and nutritious grasses is the secret of all grassland improvement, and as soon as large parts of England's indifferent pastures can be transformed into rich rye grass and white clover (which itself is potentially arable), while elsewhere grass crops provide the fertility necessary for a cereal rotation, then a revolution in English farming may surely be said to have taken place. That, at any rate, is the pleasant prospect which Professor Stapledon holds out."

Cotton
Comment

"At the International Cotton Conference in session at Rome a set of resolutions was adopted that may hurt our pride but have the merit of letting us see ourselves as others see us," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (May 8). "The resolutions discuss the quality of American cotton and methods of packing and marketing; also there were some 'unofficial' resolutions in regard to the 12-cent loan policy. Honest criticism is good for anybody and as we must fight to retain our foreign markets these resolutions should be given consideration. If any are erroneous that fact should be made known, but any that are justified should be acted upon for our future advantage. Among the resolutions is one in relation to the quality of American cotton. Whether or not it is superior to the bulk of foreign growths is not the question. If it is not as good as it can be made then there is justification for criticism. An unbiased opinion might be that it is not as good as it was in earlier times. It appears that the farming system has operated toward production of inferior cotton since the old slave days. One great disadvantage of the present time is that of the mixture of seed at the gins where the cotton of the careful farmer and that of the slipshod one passes through the same gin. Another criticism might be offered on the lack of uniformity of production in any community or section of the cotton belt..."

Chinch
Bug War

"It is drawing near the zero hour in the war of humanity--especially the farmers--against their most numerous if not their largest enemy, the chinch bug," says an editorial in the Daily Pantagraph. "The events of the next few weeks will tell the tale of whether the bugs are to get the best of the 1935 campaign and if they do what potential destruction they may wreak thereafter...Old methods which have been in use many seasons must be again used this year--the dust

trenches, the creosote barriers, fire and oil. But some new ones are also being brought into play. One of these is the so-called paper barrier, said to have proved its worth in experiments at the University of Illinois. The cheapness of this preventive is said to recommend its large-scale use. Paper strips treated with chemicals are said to have stopped the bugs as effectively as more cumbersome and more costly methods. No weapon in the war can be discarded if it promises to increase the casualty list in the opposing army."

Congress,
May 8

The Senate debated the motion of Mr. Norris to proceed with consideration of S. 2357, to amend "an act to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama; and for other purposes," approved May 18, 1933. The Senate agreed to the House amendments to S.J.Res. 43 to establish a commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial-Bettysburg Boulevard; the resolution will now be sent to the President. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 2313 to amend the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, with respect to farm prices (S.Rept. 590).

Sugar
Comment

"...Analysis of current crop and acreage figures (on sugar) in Europe indicates that exporting countries are consistently limiting their surplus output to quantities for which a known market demand exists and that countries which can produce only for domestic use are taking steps to keep supply in balance with demand," says an editorial in Facts About Sugar (May). "With excess supplies eliminated, this puts European markets upon a sounder basis than they have occupied in recent years...Domestic producers in the United States who felt that they were adversely affected by official quota regulations put into effect last year are now coming to hope that advancing prices may give them a better net return than they would have enjoyed with unrestricted output while Cuba is reveling in the highest prices she has enjoyed for more than five years. It takes time to restore balance in a world industry when it has been so thoroughly upset as was the case with sugar. There is accumulating evidence, however, that this restoration has proceeded to a point where the sugar industry can resume its normal place of importance as a vast consumer of field and factory machinery and supplies."

Abortion Test

All cattle exhibited at the twenty-sixth annual Dairy Cattle Congress, to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 30 to October 6, will be required to be negative to the test for Bang's disease, according to an announcement by the management. It is thought the time has arrived to make the same requirement in regard to Bang's disease that the show has maintained on tuberculosis. (Holstein-Friesian World, May 4.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.75; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.15-8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -118 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104-105 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 104 (Nom); St. Louis 107 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58 5/8-61 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92; St. Louis 92; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ -91; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 90 $\frac{1}{8}$ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 46 1/8-47 1/8; K.C. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 45; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 99-101; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 87-92; No. 2, Minneap. 59-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172-180.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.50 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. South Carolina Cobblers \$2.75-\$4.00 in a few markets. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1.15 in eastern cities; 35¢-41¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2-\$2.65 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. North Carolina Klondike strawberries brought \$3.25-\$4.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; \$3.50-\$3.95 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes \$2.50-\$2.75 per 24-pint crate in Chicago; auction sales \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.55 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.41¢ per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.37 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.93; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, advanced 5 points to 11.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16 cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnar Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVII, No. 36

Section 1

May 11, 1935

SOIL EROSION Plans for putting 10,000 men to work this summer on a
WORK BY CCC soil-erosion program designed principally to offset drought damage in the Middle West were announced yesterday by the government. Men in 505 camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps will be employed in combating wind and water erosion. About one-fourth of these "anti erosion" camps will be put in the seven states where dust storms have wrought particular damage, said Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, and the remainder will be distributed throughout the country "in areas where soil impoverishment, due to the erosive action of rain water, is a major agricultural problem". (New York Times.)

FRAZIER-LEMKE A Dallas report by the Associated Press says that
ACT RULING Federal Judge William H. Atwell held the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act unconstitutional yesterday. Judge Atwell branded the act "a complete striking down of private contract and a lack of due process (of law) that is without apology."

AGRICULTURE The House yesterday passed two bills in aid of farmers,
BILLS PASSED reports the Washington Post. One was the administration measure liberalizing loans of the Farm Credit Administration. The other was the \$121,157,983 appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. Interest on loans by Federal land banks was cut from 4 1/4 to 3 1/2 percent for the next fiscal year and 4 percent for the two years following. This will effect an interest saving of \$14,000,000 next year on \$1,500,000,000 now outstanding, it is estimated.

SAVINGS BANKS There is an "unprecedented accumulation of money today
CONFERENCE seeking investment," according to a report made yesterday at the closing session of the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks by its committee on government obligations. The report, read by Stacy B. Lloyd, president of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, said the pressure of accumulated public savings is forcing money into government bonds and raising them to prices never previously reached. (New York Times.)

N.Y. MILK A plan for cutting down ruinous interstate milk price
SHED PLAN wars through a licensing program in cooperation with the Federal Government was announced last night by Peter C. Ten Eyck, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, as chairman of the Governor's committee of the seven states in the New York Milk Shed. The plans in the main would call for creation of a license for all distributors, processors, pasteurizers or handlers of milk passing from one state to another within two given districts. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Blackhead
of Turkeys

Turkey World (May) contains a report of work done at Kansas State College in the control of turkey blackhead by the feeding of tobacco dust. An editorial note says: "... It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this method is not presented as a substitute for the usual plan of range rotation and sanitation which has proven its worth many times. On many farms, however, conditions have become such that no clean range is available, and it becomes impossible to follow the plan of range rotation ordinarily recommended for preventing blackhead. This method (tobacco dust) then is presented as having possibly some merit on such farms..." The article quotes Prof. H. M. Scott, of Kansas State College: "Since the year 1930 the turkeys grown on the experimental farm have received four pounds of tobacco powder in each 100 pounds of mash from the time the poults are four weeks old until they are killed for market. This tobacco powder analyzes about 1.9 percent nicotine sulphate. The poults are kept off the ground until they are 6 to 8 weeks of age..." "It is quite unlikely," the article says, "that the blackhead organism could live over from year to year in Kansas soil without some protection. That the disease may be transmitted from one individual to another through freshly discharged fecal matter independently of the caecal worm egg, there is no doubt, but the big problem is to keep the intestinal tract free of the caecal worm. This the Kansas station does by the continuous feeding of nicotine..."

Oregon
Abortion
Test Law

"If and when the Federal Government ceases testing dairy cattle for contagious abortion and indemnifying owners of diseased animals," says Oregon Farmer (May 2), "There will be on the statute books of Oregon a state law intended to carry on the good work of control. It was passed by the last legislature and will take effect January 1, 1936, unless the Federal program continues through that year, when the state act will become operative a year later. Except where 60 percent of the owners of cattle resist it, the law will make testing compulsory in all counties where the number of dairy animals exceeds that of other cattle, and any county may come under the law on petition of owners of 60 percent of all cattle. No indemnities are provided for. County courts will appoint inspectors who must test all cattle periodically, the laboratory work to be done at Oregon State College..."

Residential
Building

Residential construction continues to be the outstanding feature of the current building activity, reports the Wall Street Journal (May 9). During April this classification of construction in the 37 Eastern States totaled about \$42,000,000 and represented an increase of about 85 percent over the \$22,635,700 reported for the like month of 1934. The total, according to L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was larger than that shown for any other month since the closing months of 1931. Coming on top of a substantial gain in March and an increase of about 23 percent for the first quarter of 1935 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the April figures, Mr. Schnitman states in the Architectural Record, are most encouraging.

Congress, The Senate agreed to the House amendments to "S.1616
May 9 to amend "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy
 throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898 (to
permit stock raisers, poultry raisers and dairymen to take advantage of
the act); this bill will now be sent to the President. The House passed
H.R. 6143 to extend the time during which domestic animals which have
crossed the boundary line into foreign countries may be returned duty free.
The House Committee on Public Lands reported out with amendment H.R. 1418
to authorize an extension of exchange authority and addition of public
lands to the Willamette National Forest in Oregon (H.Rept. 854). The House
Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 7164 to add
certain lands to the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon (H.Rept. 857).

Economic The Quarterly Journal of Economics (May) contains the
Journal following articles: Controlled Competition and the Organiza-
 tion of American Industry, by Karl Pribram; The Quantita-
tive Position of Marketing in the United States, by J. K. Galbraith and
John D. Black; Sociological Elements in Economic Thought, by Talcott Persons;
Fluctuations in the Rate of Industrial Invention, by Robert K. Merton; The
Theory of a Single Investment, by K. E. Boulding.

Farming Sir Daniel Hall, writing on "The Flight from the
Evolution Fields" in the Nineteenth Century (London) for May, says in
 part: "Viewed historically and in broad outline, the evolu-
tion of the farming systems stands out clearly enough. In the beginning
the greater part of the community are wringing a hard living out of the
soil by manual toil; as machines were invented, from the first ox that was
harnessed to the primitive plough to the modern combine harvester, as
science increased the possibilities of output per unit of labour by fer-
tilisers and improved varieties, etc., so the number of men required has
diminished, and so the area required for the economic utilisation of the
new powers has increased....But how does this general trend bear upon the
necessity that is upon us at the present time to reduce our unemployment
figures and to increase the output from the land in order to lessen the
imports for which the other nations are becoming unwilling to take our
manufactured goods in exchange? For a solution many devoted and careful
students of the question look to a great development of small holdings,
to parcelling out the land again into family farms. The economic argu-
ment is the greater production per acre that obtains on small as compared
with large farms, when viewed statistically. The argument is invalidated
because it does not take into account the differences of quality of the
land under comparison, nor the differences in the types of farming. When
a grass farm in the Vale of Evesham is cut up into small holdings on which
the occupiers grow asparagus and plums, a great increase of output follows;
but close at hand there are large farms turning out the same class of
produce with even greater intensity. The increase is due to change of
system rather than change of size..."



1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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May 13, 1935

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION The \$100,000,000 rural electrification program designed to open "a new era for American agriculture," was put into operation Saturday when President Roosevelt signed an executive order establishing a Rural Electrification Administration and making \$75,000 available for its immediate administrative needs. Morris L. Cooke was instructed "to initiate, formulate and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy in rural areas". (New York Times.)

FOREIGN Plans to cooperate with the government in fostering
TRADE WEEK increased exports were revealed Saturday by the Chamber of
 Commerce of the United States with the designation of the
week of May 19-25 as "Foreign Trade Week". Secretary Hull and Secretary Roper
were named by the chamber as collaborators in its program, each of the
Cabinet members being the principal feature on projected nation-wide radio
programs. (New York Times.)

CHINESE
SILVER

A Shanghai report to the Associated Press says the silver purchasing policy of the United States is causing a severe drain on China's silver reserves and a sharp contraction of the nation's currency and credit, the Ministry of Finance said last night. China's economic welfare has continued to decline since the world depression and "especially since the American silver policy raised silver above general commodity prices," said an official report on the two preceding fiscal years, signed by Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister.

BELGIAN A Brussels wireless to the New York Times says that
SECURITIES for the first three days this week Belgian State securi-
ties will not be quoted on the Bourse during the operation
for conversion of rentes, it was announced by Premier Van Zeeland. The
conversion will affect various types of state, city and communal loans in-
volving a total of 24,000,000,000 francs. "This operation constitutes a
critical moment for the new regime and on it depends the success of our
reorganization plan," said the Premier.

KANSAS A Scott City (Kans.) report by the Associated Press
WEATHER says a six-inch rain, the first in Scott County for months,
 broke the drought in the northern part of the county Satur-
 day night. Heavy hail accompanied it. Ness City, also in dry territory,
 had an inch of rainfall.

ON THE LAST TWO PAGES WILL BE FOUND THE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1936 COMPARED WITH FUNDS FOR 1935

Section 2

Research and the Library Dr. J. L. Berry, lecturer in physiology, and Dr. Wilfred Bonser, librarian, University of Birmingham (England), authors of "Research and the Library" in Nature (London) for April 27, say: "The enormous amount of research today which finds its way into scientific and medical periodicals has produced a problem both for the research worker and the librarian. The former finds it impossible to read everything now being published and the latter finds the cost growing more and more prohibitive quite apart from the amount of shelf room required each year for housing. The recent campaign conducted in the United States and England against the exorbitant cost of German scientific and medical journals has resulted not only in a reduction in prices, but also in a reduction in bulk of the publications themselves. There has long been a well-founded complaint against the unnecessary amount of matter published, for the usual practice was to include in each article not only the original contribution to research but also a lengthy resume of the whole subject, which was, or at least should have been, already known to readers. We suggest the following as conducive to clarity, economy of cost, bulk and library storage room: (1) it has long been the practice of chemical journals to accept only new matter and this cut down to the briefest account. This principle can be adopted with advantage in other scientific subjects...; (2) much space is occupied by a long list of references to previous authors and many of these can be eliminated by a single reference to what we term a 'key paper'...; (3) abstracting journals are published mainly in English and in German and it cannot be claimed that both are essential...; (4) 'telescoping' could usefully be employed in removing redundant publications..."

Rural Relief Howard B. Myers, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in an article in Social Forces (May) on the FERA research program, says in one paragraph: "The findings of the rural surveys show the need for a rehabilitation program which is both comprehensive and carefully devised, and provide some of the basic facts around which such a program can be built. Generally speaking, high rural relief loads have arisen from more or less permanent factors, and large numbers of rural households will remain permanently on relief unless they can be removed from submarginal land or unless new industries can be developed to replace those which have been declining. These households will require careful supervision and retraining to fit them for independent maintenance. The data show surprisingly large numbers of rural relief households have had no previous farm experience; a fact which also indicates the need for diversity in the program."

Lumpless Sugar Chemistry is ready to put on the market a new kind of sugar for the housewife which does not absorb moisture from the air and form lumps in the package or sugar bowl, reports Science Service. Dr. William D. Horne, consulting chemist of Beach Creek, Penn., speaking to the American Chemical Society, described the new sugar, known as levulose. The sugar has never been offered for commercial distribution.

Australian L. F. Giblin, of the University of Melbourne, writing
Farm in the Economic Record (Australia) for March, on "Farm
Production Production and the Depression", says in part: "It appears
certain that the present level of production of goods and
services is appreciably greater than in the pre-depression years, and I
think it probable that even volume of production per head has sensibly
increased. This is rather a curious position. A fall in real production
is generally taken as characteristic of a depression. The last circular
of the Bank of New South Wales goes so far as to say, 'The fundamental
thing is that during a depression the volume of real production shrinks'.
There is no doubt that we are still in the depression--well in, with 19
percent unemployment and most rural production unprofitable--but the vol-
ume of real production appears to have risen. The explanation possibly
lies in the heavy external fixed claims for interest which have to be paid
with commodities carrying less than 50 percent of their old sterling
value; and to the cessation of capital imports. In the period up to 1929
capital imports fully balanced the external claims for interest, so that
the whole Australian production of goods and services was available for
home income. Now, the whole external interest has to come out of produc-
tion, and we exchange exports for imports under more disadvantageous terms.
On these two counts, there is a deduction of probably about 15 percent to
make from home production. An increase of the volume of production of
goods and services by 10 percent would then be consistent with a fall in
real national income by 5 percent. That is about the most hopeful inter-
pretation that can be put on the scanty data for the present level of
national income."

Sears Roebuck A Chicago report to the press says that outlook for
Rural Sales Sears Roebuck's sales continues "all right", according to
latest available reports. Replenishment by farm customers
of worn-out goods is proceeding in numerous lines. Buying ability of
rural sections appears better than that of industrial centers. Sales both
of farm equipment items and of the company's new refrigerator have been
showing gains above the average percentage increase for all divisions of
the business.

Dr. Marbut Better Crops With Plant Food (April-May issue) includes
under the title, "The Inquiring Mind and the Seeing Eye",
an appreciative summary of the work and some of the achievements of Dr.
Curtis F. Marbut, in charge of the Soil Survey. The article is by Dr.
A. S. Alexander, of the University of Wisconsin.

Cosmic Ray Construction of a cosmic ray plant designed to kill
Plant bacteria and cancer cells by concentration of the rays
with a 150-foot copper "collector tower" has been started
at Stanford University by John K. Kalsey, British X-ray technician and
laboratory expert. Mr. Kalsey is the inventor of the ray concentration
plant. He predicts the complete sterilization of public water supplies
without chlorinization; this is one of the main objects of his present
experiments. (New York Times.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.75; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.35-8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 116 3/8-117 3/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 114 3/8-116 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 106 7/8-110 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 7/8-119 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103 1/4-105; Chi. 103 (Nom); St. Louis 106 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95 1/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No.2 rye, Minneap. 57 1/8-60 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 90 1/2-92 1/2; St. Louis 90 1/2-92; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 3/4-90; St. Louis 90-90 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 90; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 7/8-46 7/8; K.C. 48 1/4-52; Chi. 45 1/4; St. Louis 44 3/4; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 98-100; fair to good malting, Minneap. 85-90; No. 2 barley, Minneap. 57-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 171-177.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$2.90-\$3.75 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. South Carolina Cobblers \$2.75-\$3.75 in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.15-\$2.50 per 100-pounds in city markets; few \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1.15 in the East; 32¢-37¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.30-\$1.95 f.o.b. Corpus Christi and \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Laredo. Mississippi Round type cabbage brought \$1.60-\$2.12 1/2 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$5-\$6.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and \$3.50-\$3.75 in Baltimore, with auction sales bringing \$3.50-\$4.15 f.o.b. at Chadbourn. Louisiana stock \$2.50-\$2.85 per 24-pint crate in Chicago; auction sales \$1.90-\$2.22 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch Minimum Baldwin apples \$1.45-\$1.62 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.44 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.26 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.96 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 11.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, 27 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 3/4-16 cents; Y.Americas, 16 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-28 3/4 cents; Standards, 26 1/2-26 3/4 cents; Firsts, 25 3/4-26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1936

The appropriations of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1936, compared with funds for 1935 (including Agricultural Adjustment Administration but excluding Public Works and other emergency funds), are summarized as follows:

Bureau and item	Appropriation 1935	Appropriation 1936
1. ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:		
Office of the Secretary.....	\$762,369	\$764,160
Office of Information.....	1,016,538	1,163,282
Library.....	92,187	99,812
Office of Experiment Stations.....	214,791	225,546
Extension Service.....	860,903	902,754
Weather Bureau.....	3,196,763	3,439,204
Bureau of Animal Industry.....	11,345,017	11,353,319
Bureau of Dairy Industry.....	589,513	636,179
Bureau of Plant Industry.....	3,882,468	4,998,497
Forest Service.....	7,402,677	10,057,614
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.....	1,184,250	1,370,844
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	3,402,758	4,821,421
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	1,876,616	2,171,492
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.....	458,286	514,069
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	5,401,628	5,724,801
Bureau of Home Economics.....	190,272	193,485
Grain Futures Administration.....	190,165	196,500
Food and Drug Administration.....	1,644,355	1,968,637
Beltsville Research Center.....	---	75,000
Total, Ordinary Activities.....	43,711,556	50,676,616
2. SPECIAL ITEMS:		
Forest-fire deficiency.....	2,348,000	---
Grasshopper control.....	2,354,893	---
Chinch-bug control.....	---	\$2,500,000
Screw-worm control.....	---	480,000
Total, Special Items.....	\$4,702,893	2,980,000

Bureau and item	Appropriation, : Appropriation,	
	1935	1936
3. PAYMENTS TO STATES (exclusive of road and forestry receipts funds):	:	:
For experiment stations and extension work.	13,136,096	13,153,096
For forestry purposes	1,629,915	1,635,011
Total, Payments to States, as above	14,766,011	14,788,107
4. FORESTRY RECEIPTS AND SPECIAL FUNDS	2,754,900	3,024,000
5. TOTAL, ITEMS 1, 2, 3, and 4, ABOVE	65,935,360	71,468,723
6. ROAD FUNDS:	:	:
Federal-aid highways	108,000,000	(a) 48,559,256
Forest roads and trails	11,500,000	7,082,600
Public-lands highways	2,500,000	2,500,000
Roads at Monticello, Va.	30,000	---
Total, Road Funds.	122,030,000	58,141,856
7. TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION	187,965,360	129,610,579
8. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION:	:	:
Advances under Sec. 12(b), Act of May 12, 1933.	831,022,428	(b) 570,000,000
General expenses, Act of May 25, 1934 (Jones-Connally Act).	\$150,000,000	---
Total, Agricultural Adjustment Administration	981,022,428	(b) \$570,000,000
9. GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1,168,987,788	699,610,579

(a) In addition, the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1936 authorizes for this purpose an allotment of \$100,000,000 from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (being the remainder of the \$200,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by Sec. 1 of the Act of June 18, 1934).

(b) Budget estimate; subject to adjustment on basis of actual payments from processing tax receipts.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 38

Section 1

May 14, 1935

MONETARY POLICIES

An invitation to the nations of the world to initiate a move for foreign exchange stabilization was extended last night by Secretary Morgenthau in a country-wide radio address. He stated that if this goal was sought on some practical basis, "Washington will not be an obstacle." Awaiting moves by other countries, however, the administration was unwilling to surrender its power further to devalue the gold content of the dollar and thus place itself at a disadvantage if the other great trading nations elected to continue under the "present absence of rules". (New York Times.)

A Basle wireless to the New York Times by Clarence K. Street says: "World conditions have now become such that a general return to gold would serve to raise instead of lower prices, Leon Fraser holds in his annual report as president of the Bank for International Settlements, which he submitted to the bank's general assembly here yesterday afternoon. In another big controversy, as to whether such a return to gold should precede, accompany or follow reduction in trade and debt barriers, he took the position that stabilization should be the first step toward recovery..."

BRAZILIAN MONEY MARKET

An attempt by Germany to get an advantage in the Brazilian market through the use of blocked and compensated marks was upset yesterday, says a Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times. The Federal Council on Foreign Trade issued an order calling for a free money market, intended to apply to all nations. There have been many complaints from merchants and bankers concerned in trade with the United States that Germany, through its system of dealing in blocked and compensated marks, could dump goods in Brazil at prices 30 to 35 percent below those that could be quoted by importers from the United States.

MIDWEST RAINS

The nation's dust bowl became a rain barrel yesterday, according to a Kansas City report by the Associated Press. Welcome drops pattered steadily upon powder-dry areas of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Music to the ears of residents and life itself to crops and pastures, the rain varied from less than an inch in the drier sections to bloudbursts which put streams out of their banks in south-central Kansas and Oklahoma. Few spots in the area racked for months by storms of blowing silt were missed. S. D. Flora, meteorologist at Topeka, said additional showers were in prospect.

BELGIAN LARD TAX

The Belgian Government has decided voluntarily and without a return concession to reduce the import license tax on lard from 100 to 50 francs per hundred kilos, Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador, informed the State Department yesterday.

Section 2

Artificial Hugh Nicol, Rothamsted Experimental Station (England)
vs. Animal in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for April 27, says:
Manures "...Many gardeners do not subscribe to the view that arti-
 ficials can replace animal manure; they hold that the lat-
ter, and organics generally, have some properties not possessed by arti-
ficials...In some ways, indeed, modern inquiry is definitely behindhand
in its conceptions compared with those of the eighteenth century...During
the past 20 years we have learnt a vast amount about food quality. We
know that quality in human and animal food is bound up with traces of
substances, not primarily metallic or inorganic, but organic in nature...
The analogy is obvious, although it is not perfect. It does suggest that
a humble frame of mind is the right one and that many of our present ideas
may require revising. In view of the patent out-of-dateness of some of
our present-day conceptions of the value and use of organics, it is remarkable
that so little is being done to come to a proper understanding."

Electrical An editorial in Rural Electrification (London) for
Insect Traps April says: "An interesting contribution in this issue on
 electrical traps as a protection against insects in orchards
gives the results of a number of tests which have been carried out recently...
Briefly, one important result of the tests is that the saving due to spray-
ing is of the order of 20 percent of the damaged fruit, or about 12 percent
of the total, whereas the saving due to electrical protection is approxi-
mately 40 percent of the damaged fruit. Of the fruit of the unprotected
and unsprayed trees, 62.7 percent is damaged by the insects, whereas only
19.85 percent of the protected unsprayed trees is affected..." The author
of the article, C. W. Olliver, says in conclusion: "The whole problem is
one which needs a great deal more research. There is, for example, a curi-
ous and rather unexpected point if too many lamps are used; the insects
will often neglect the lamps and settle on the fruit which is lit up by
the lamps, the whole orchard and trees being bright with light; and the
number of lights defeat the very object for which they are installed and
attracting insects for the whole neighborhood. For this reason also,
frosted lamps should never be used, and the wire cage over the lamp should
be such as to leave them absolutely unshaded."

Cotton and "The extent to which cotton and the by-products of cot-
Chemistry ton and cottonseed are being utilized for industrial pur-
 poses was strikingly demonstrated at the Cotton Carnival and
National Cotton Show at Memphis," says Manufacturers Record (May). "...
Nineteen different lines of chemical manufacture, representing products
either made directly from cotton or used in connection with cotton, were
represented...A typical example of a family of products derived directly
from cotton was seen in the line of coated textile materials, made in a
wide variety of different colors, textures and finishes, for furniture
and automobile upholstery, women's pocketbooks, bookbinding, stainproof
tablecloths and other uses. The exhibit showed how cotton gray-goods are
coated with a cellulose solution made from cotton linters and colored the
desired shade and how the surface is embossed to obtain any type of finish..."

Brewers' Estimates Brewers in the United States will use about 50,000,000 bushels of barley and 37,500,000 pounds of hops from the 1935 harvest, it was estimated recently by the United States Brewers Association. The estimate was based on a calculated total production of 50,000,000 barrels of beer, ale, stout and porter this year compared with last year's output of 41,000,000 barrels, the survey stated. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and California, the largest barley-producing states, will each step up acreage sharply. (A.P.)

State Road Programs E. L. Yordan, in an article on highways in the New York Times (May 5), says: "...Anticipating increases in the Federal allotment for highway purposes, the states for several months have been preparing surveys of their own requirements. According to the American Association of State Highway Officials, they have mapped out projects amounting to a figure even larger than that provided in the work relief fund. Thus, at the beginning of this year, the states had listed the following among projects they were able to place under contract immediately or in a few months time: 10,732 highway construction and reconstruction projects; 9,727 safety structures; 5,326 replacements of weak and narrow bridges; 4,058 rail-highway grade separations; 1,739 projects of construction and reconstruction of main routes to cities and city by-passes, and 343 highway grade separations..."

Diabetes Treatment William L. Laurence reports in the New York Times that "a mysterious new extract from the animal body, which has shown itself in preliminary experiments to act as a substitute for insulin in relieving diabetes, was described at the annual meeting of the American College of Physicians. The extract, derived from the duodenum...not only seems to check diabetes, but is also believed to check the presence of too much insulin in the body. The latter condition results in a disease, the opposite of diabetes, known as hyper-insulinism, or the 'hunger disease'. The report was presented by Dr. Garfield G. Duncan of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Unlike insulin, which can be administered only by hyperdermic injections, the duodenum extract can be taken by mouth. Very small doses, one-quarter of a gram, have proved sufficient to relieve diabetes in 66 percent of the cases, Dr. Duncan reported. Smaller doses of one-eighth of a gram are now being tried. The effect of the extract was found to be carried over in some instances for days, weeks and month, and in one instance the effects lasted for a year..."

Birth Rate and Economics Economic pressure and lack of security tend to lower the country's birth rate, notwithstanding evidence that families on relief are rearing the largest families, the conference on population studies in relation to social planning was told recently. This statement was contained in a paper by Frank W. Notestein and Clyde V. Kiser, of the Milbank Memorial Fund. They said in part: "Of themselves, economic pressure and lack of security appear to be unfavorable to fertility. The case is well illustrated by the birth rates of low income groups during the depression...They fell, as did the birth rates of all other groups in the face of increasing economic pressure." (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 13. Livestock at Chi. (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers good and choice 10.75-15.75; cows good 7.50-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.95-9.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.85-8.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wh.* Minneap. $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $104\frac{1}{4}$ - $108\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 102; St.L. 104; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. L. 93; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $79\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53 $1/8$ -56 $1/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 89- $91\frac{1}{4}$; St. L. 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 86-87; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $47\frac{1}{2}$ -51; Chi. 44- $44\frac{1}{2}$; St. L. 43 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-94; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 80-85; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 170-176.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$2.25-\$3.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. S. C. Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.75 in a few cities. Alabama and La. sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.15-\$2.40 per 100 lbs in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. New Orleans and \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Mobile. Me. sacked Green Mts. 70¢-\$1.15 in the East; unofficial $30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-33¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites asking 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chi.; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Stevens Pt. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$2.15-\$2.50 per 50-lb sack in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. Miss. Round type cabbage sold at \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.15 f.o. Crystal Springs. N.C. Klondike strawberries \$3.25-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Baltimore; \$3.55-\$4.15 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. La. Klondikes \$2-\$2.25 in Pittsburgh, per 24-pint crate; \$1.45 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. N.Y. Baldwin apples, U. S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.50-\$1.65 per bu. basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 12.34 cents per lb. On the same day last year, the price was 11.21 cents. May future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 11.80 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: S. Daisies, $15\frac{3}{4}$ -16 cents; Y. Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, $26\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Standards, $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVII, No. 39

Section 1

May 15, 1935

BRITISH CURRENCY

A London cable to the New York Times says Great Britain's unwillingness to stabilize the currency at the present time has not been shaken in the slightest by Secretary Morgenthau's speech. Britain, like the United States, has repeatedly stated that she is unwilling to tie her hands. Britain, like the United States, dreads a battle of currency depreciation, but wants to keep plenty of weapons in her hands if such a battle should come.

STATE PWA'S

As the \$4,000,000,000 work relief program continued in process of preliminary organization yesterday, Secretary Ickes announced formation of a "little PWA" in each of the states. Lawyers, engineers and finance examiners will be transferred immediately from Washington to the various state organizations. (Washington Post.)

TREASURY SUBSCRIPTIONS

With more than 80 percent of the First Liberty Bond issue exchanged for 2 7/8 percent bonds or 1 5/8 percent notes, the Treasury announced yesterday that the books on further exchange subscriptions for the new bonds would be closed at midnight May 23. The exchange offering of notes for the Liberties was terminated some time ago. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN FREE EXCHANGE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the decree that Brazilian exports must be paid for in free exchange is believed aimed at German cotton purchases. It is said Germany bought there last year about 50,000 bales of cotton, paying in milreis accrued from the sale of blocked and compensated marks by German banks. No gold was remitted. It is asserted Germany resold this cotton abroad at 10 percent less than British buyers were paying there.

BANK DEPOSIT INSURANCE

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, with 14,000 banks and \$16,000,000,000 under its wing, has had to pay off depositors on an average of less than once a month. A tabulation asserts that of the 15 failures to date among all the thousands of banks in the system, only four are charged to shrinkage of business or other such economic reasons. Nine of the remaining suspensions are laid variously to forgeries and manipulations, defalcations and other illegal practices; one to internal discord and one to robbery. (A.P.)

Section 2

Sociological
Articles

The quarterly Social Forces for May contains the following articles: The FERA Research Program, by Howard B. Myers, Dwight Sanderson, Frederick F. Stephan, Clark Tibbitts, E. D. Tetreau; Decentralization of Industry in the New Deal, by H. L. Wilson; The AAA and the Cropper, by Harold Hoffsommer, Rural Housing, by Helen Alfred; Research in the Tennessee Valley, by William E. Cole; Significant Changes in Social Work, by James H. S. Bossard, Pauline V. Young, Charles C. Stillman; The New Deal and the New Social Research, by A. Stephen Stephan; The Case for Tax-Supported Social Work, by June Purcell Guild; Statistical Induction in Rural Social Research, by Samuel A. Stouffer; The Child of the Relief Agency, by Bessie Averno McClenahan.

Farming
Trends

Sir Daniel Hall, writing in the Nineteenth Century (London) for May on "The Flight from the Fields", says in the concluding paragraph: "To sum up, the decline in the the number of men employed upon the land has within the last 60 years been very great; at the same time the small farms have been diminishing in numbers, in spite of the legislative attempts to restore them. The small mixed farm has become definitely uneconomic in Britain, as in most continental countries, and every year of progress, every invention of science and machinery, increases the efficiency of the large farm as compared with the small. Further employment upon the land is to be obtained, not by a return to earlier conditions of sub-division, but by an intensification of the methods of production on larger units of cultivation. Under organisation even modern production of certain selected commodities will admit of the participation of single-man units, the lack of efficiency of which is offset by the social and psychological advantages they confer."

Rural

"In 11 double-spaced typewritten pages that can be Electrification read in 12 minutes, Morris L. Cooke, head of the Rural Electrification Administration, has expounded his ideas of what a program of rural electrification can and should contribute to a public works schedule," says Business Week (May 11). "...Without closing the door to cooperation with private utilities, this document indicates that public power sources, such as the government plants in the Tennessee Valley, at Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, Fort Peck, and elsewhere, would be used extensively...That the number of electrified farms will practically double under the present program is entirely credible. Equally imminent is the possibility of a marked change in who will pay the bill for rural transmission line construction. With the government actively in the field, the utilities will have to follow suit in transferring to themselves the cost of construction of such main feeder lines--or see the power load, such as it is, go to public operators. In spending the \$100 millions, line construction through new territory will probably be considerably cheapened from private utility standards, with present costs of \$1,000 to \$3,000 a mile sharply clipped in an effort to extend the service as widely as possible through the farming areas."

Civil Service Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examination: Chief, Division of Migratory Waterfowl, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$5,600; applications to be on file by June 3. The qualifications will be passed upon by a special board of examiners composed of Jay N. Darling, Chief, Biological Survey, Alexander Wetmore, Smithsonian Institute, and Frederick W. Brown, of the commission's staff.

Congress, May 13 The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendment the following bill; S. 738, to aid in providing for the people of the United States adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational area purposes and for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof (S.Rept. 610). The House Committee on Public Lands reported with amendment: H.R. 3061 to authorize the adjustment of boundaries of the Chelan National Forest in Washington (H.Rept. 873); and H.R. 5282 to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act to lands adjacent to the Mount Baker National Forest in Washington (H.Rept. 876). The House Committee on the Library reported out with amendment H.R. 4013 authorizing the establishment of a filing and indexing service for useful government publications (H.Rept. 885). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 7982 to amend the migratory bird hunting stamp act of March 16, 1934 and certain other acts relating to game and other wildlife, administered by the Department (H.Rept. 886).

Puerto Rican Tobacco Puerto Rican tobacco growers are profiting from the best crop in many years with prices well above last year's and a more active demand, says a San Juan report to the New York Times. On the restricted acreage it is expected the crop will reach 25,000,000 pounds, a larger percentage than usual. One purchase was said to have involved 7,000,000 pounds, nearly all the supply from three cooperatives, the prices ranging from 20 to 23 cents against an average of 17 cents last year. Compensation payments for restrictions are expected to give the growers \$1,500,000 in addition.

Livestock Cooperatives The important part played by farmers' cooperative associations in the marketing of livestock in the United States during the past 13 years is revealed by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. The 45 large-scale livestock marketing associations that have had a continuous existence since their organization have handled a total of 155,862,000 head of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep, with an aggregate value of more than \$3,000,000,000. Of the total number of animals handled, 14,959,000 were cattle; 11,849,000 calves, 37,881,000 hogs; and 31,172,000 sheep. These 45 large-scale organizations "blanket" the livestock producing sections of the United States and operate in all the principal livestock markets of the country. In number of animals and value of business handled during its existence, the Central Cooperative Association of St. Paul, Minn., organized in 1921, stands first. Up to and including 1934, this association marketed ^{ed} 13,502,000 head of livestock valued at \$358,342,000. (FCA, No. 7-29.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.75; cows good 7.50-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 113 7/8-114 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 111 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 100-101 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 101 (Nom); St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 5/8-55 5/8; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 91-93; St. Louis 89; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 86-87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 5/8-45 5/8; K.C. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-94; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 81-86; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 171-177.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$2.25-\$3 per double-head barrel in city markets. South Carolina Cobblers \$2.75-\$3 in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Mobile, and \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. New Orleans. Maine sacked Green Mountains 70¢-\$1.10 in the East; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-35¢ f.o.b. Unofficial at Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock 70¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 50¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$2.15-\$2.60 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$2.75-\$4 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia and Baltimore; fair \$3.25-\$3.95 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.50-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York City; 1 car \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.29 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.78 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange was unchanged at 11.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 26 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16 cents; Y.Americas, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

May 16, 1935

HULL ON CURRENCIES

Support for Secretary Morgenthau's appeal looking to stabilization of currencies was voiced last night by Secretary Hull, who declared that this movement and the one he is directing for removing artificial and unnecessary trade barriers were complementary. Mr. Hull said in a statement that "the progress of trade agreements and the expansion of foreign trade are intimately related to progress made toward a greater measure of exchange stability and a better balance of prices." (New York Times.)

CORN BELT WEATHER

Corn Belt farmers--their memories of the great 1934 drought just about washed away by copious rains--looked upon greener pastures yesterday, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. Nature's anachronism--April showers in May--nurtured the best small-grain prospects in years in many sections between the Great Lakes and western Nebraska. The downpours mired roads, sent streams out of their banks in some areas and delayed corn planting from one to three weeks, but Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota crop observers joined in statements that conditions were much improved over last year, when the blighting aridity set in.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE

"The German Statistical Office published yesterday an analysis of Germany's foreign trade for the first quarter of this year," reports Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times, "which showed that imports from the United States had dropped 60 percent compared with the first quarter of 1934. In the first three months of 1934 Germany imported 127,600,000 marks worth of American products, but only 50,800,000 marks worth during the same period of this year. The decline was mainly due to decreased imports of American cotton, copper, fruit and lard..."

BUSINESS REPORT

General business conditions failed to show any pronounced gain last week, although some important centers, such as Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati reported a better tone in the retail trade, the Commerce Department's weekly survey of business in 30 cities reported yesterday. (New York Times.)

YORK RELIEF RADIO TALK

A detailed discussion of how the President's vast works relief program is to get into action will be given in a special nation-wide broadcast today from 7:30 to 8 p.m. eastern standard time, over the combined networks of the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System. Secretary Ickes, Harry L. Hopkins, and Frank C. Walker will outline the procedure and course of operations to be pursued.

Section 2

R.R. Pickup
Service

"Western trunk line railroads have decided to scrap the station-to-station rate structure and to provide unrestricted free pickup and store-door delivery service on l.c.l. freight within their territory," says Business Week (May 11). Effective date is to be decided later. This new service will be performed by the carriers through their own facilities or by drayage concerns under contract, or in lieu thereof an allowance will be made by consignors and consignees of 5 cents per 100 pounds on shipments delivered to the carriers at origin or called for at freight station and destination...Southwestern roads have had free pickup and delivery on shipments up to 300 miles for more than 3 years and some agitation is under way for raising this to 500 miles. In the East, the Pennsylvania and the Van Sweringen lines have similar service up to 260 miles...At the same time 9 western roads have agreed on a rate reduction program...On shipments of 40 miles and less, 60 percent of the first-class rate is to be charged on classes 1, 2 and 3; for over 50 miles, 70 percent; other grades will proceed upward from those. The minimum is to be 30 cents per 100 pounds. Exceptions are shipments requiring protective service against heat and cold, explosives, live animals, automobiles, milk and some freight in special classifications."

FERA Rural
Studies

Almost half the household heads receiving relief in rural areas and small towns are non-agricultural workers, according to a study made by the FERA research division. Clerical, professional and business men as well as common laborers with no farm experience make up this group. In the 54 percent which were classified as workers in agriculture, one quarter were farm owners, one quarter farm laborers and approximately half were tenants and share croppers. The study covered 142 counties and 41 townships in 33 states. A survey of living costs has been started in 59 cities under the joint auspices of the FERA and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Merchants are being interviewed in each city to determine the amount of money required to supply a worker's family with all the necessities of life for a year. The budget covers food, clothing, household furnishings, rent, light and fuel. Some 7,000 stores will be visited. (The Survey, May.)

Dust
Storms

Engineering News-Record (May) contains "Dust Storms: Their Cause and Suggested Remedies" by R. I. Throckmorton, head, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State College. An editorial note says: "Reports appear in the nation's press almost daily predicting the devastation of the Great Plains by wind erosion. They imply that vast areas of farmland must be retired from cultivation, that population may have to be shifted, that towns may have to be abandoned or face a permanent depression. Unquestionably the conditions which give rise to such reports have civil engineering significance...Professor Throckmorton's analysis, while verifying the seriousness of the dust storms, does not admit that anything like devastation of vast areas is imminent. Though more widespread than ever before, this season's wind erosion is not of un-

precedented severity. Only small areas have been permanently impaired. An end to the prolonged drought and institution of farming practices that take account of the annual occurrence of high winds will restore and stabilize the Great Plains, and make living profitable and tolerable, he concludes."

Congress, S. 1384 to amend the emergency farm mortgage act of May 14 1933, the Federal farm loan act, the agricultural marketing act and the farm credit act of 1933 was sent to conference as both Houses appointed its conferees. By a vote of 56 to 19 the Senate passed S. 2357 to amend "an act to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River," etc. approved May 18, 1933.

Freedom for Milk Plant Monthly (May) in an editorial on the free-
Research dom of scientific research, says: "...It would indeed be
cause for regret if the independent work of the scientists
in the Department of Agriculture were hampered by outside influences. If there is any activity of our government which has earned the most complete confidence of those acquainted with it, it is the work of the scientists in the Department of Agriculture. They should be given perfect freedom to employ the findings of science for the benefit not only of agriculture--where they have been of invaluable service--but also of the consumers who are torn by the conflicting claims of rival food products and should have an impartial source of information to rely upon. It has been said by a modern writer that 'it is only when knowledge is sought for her own sake that she gives rich and unexpected gifts in any abundance to her servants', and also that 'there is a necessary unworldliness about a sincere scientific man; he is too preoccupied with his research to plan and scheme how to make money out of it.'...The dairy industry has profited as much as any other from independent scientific research. It is to its interest to protect such work from outside influences and to see to it that the freedom of research and the right to publish its findings is allowed full scope."

Fireproof The Forecast (May), in an article on the Department
Canvas work on fireproofing canvas, says in part: "This new process
of fireproofing canvas is one more step toward the cheaper
home building. The canvas house has already been constructed by forward-looking architects. Two years ago, the Forecast published an article on a five-room house with an attached garage suitable for year-round living which could be built for \$2,200. Many letters of inquiry were received by the Forecast editors about this new kind of inexpensive house. Of course, making such dwellings fireproof will make them still more desirable, hence this new process developed by the Department of Agriculture is of importance to the home builder, as well as to aviator and ship builder, both of whom are large users of canvas."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.75; cows good 7.50-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.60-8.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 114 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap. 112 1/8-114 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103-107; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 107-116; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 101 (Nom); St. Louis 103 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53-56; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91-93; St. Louis 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 46-48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 43-44 (Nom); St. Louis 45; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-94; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 81-86; No. 2, Minneap. 53-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 172-178. Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$2-\$3 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. South Carolina Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.25 in a few cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites asking 70¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 49¢-50¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Mississippi Round type cabbage ranged \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$2-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$1.50 f.o.b. Karnes County. North Carolina Blakemore strawberries \$3.50-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in the East; \$2.50-\$3.25 f.o.b. Wallace. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$1.60-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.41 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 11.37 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.90 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16 cents; Y.Americas, 16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared By BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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